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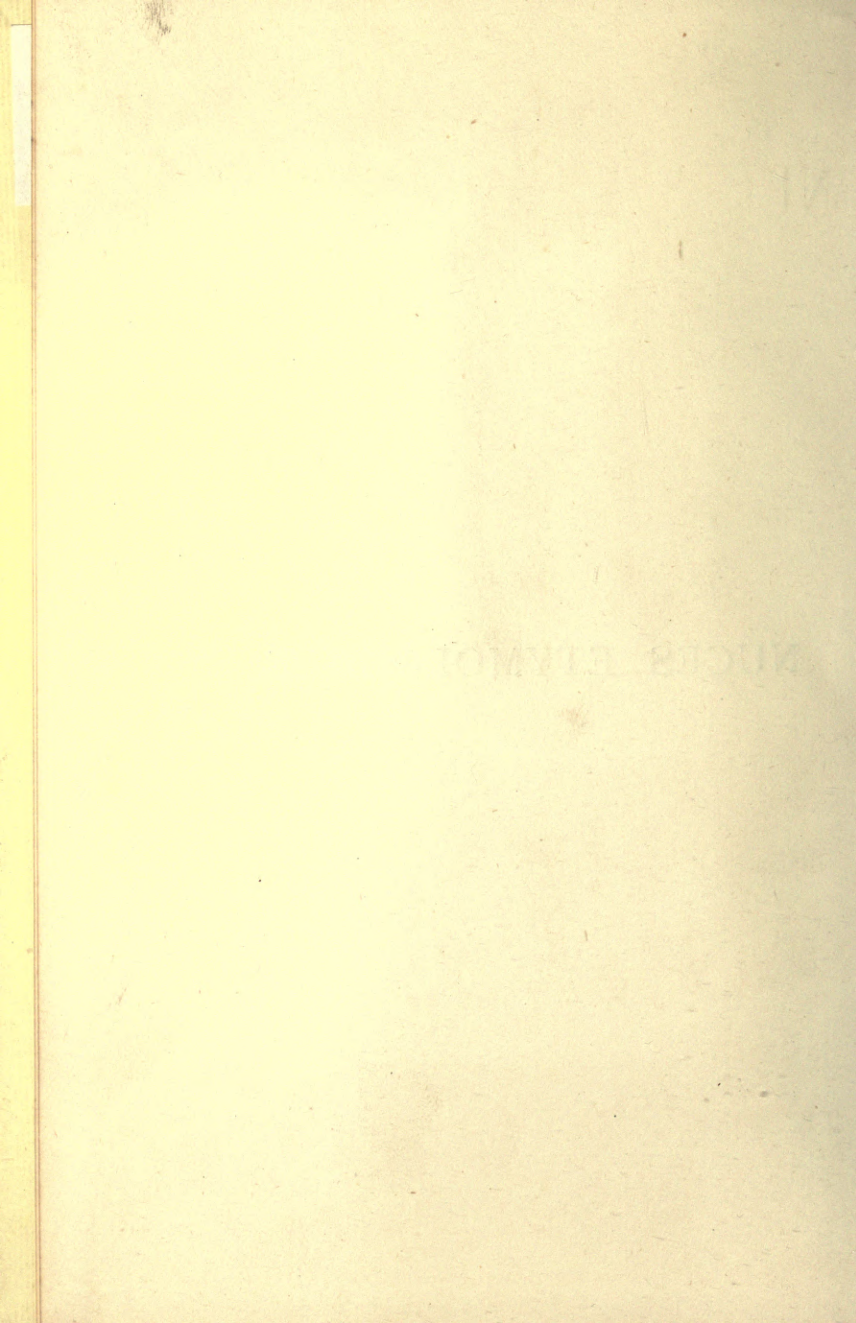
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NUCES ETYMOLOGICÆ.



NUCES ETYMOLOGICÆ

BY

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PH.DR., F.S.A.

There are cases in which more knowledge, of more value, may be conveyed by the history of a word than by the history of a campaign.

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PREFACE.

MODERN Works on Etymology are open to several objections:—

1. They omit many important words.

2. Too many paragraphs conclude with “root doubtful,” “root unknown,” “etymology unknown,” “of uncertain origin.”

3. Some derivations are idle; among others, absinth from *L. absinthium*; laburnum from *L. laburnum*; bonnet from *Fr. bonnet*. Research would have shown that *absinthium*, say *αψιθιον*, is found written *απιθιον* = the undrinkable, from *α*, not, *πιω* to drink; that, the laburnum being a deciduous tree, it is not too much to conclude that the word was formed from *labor*, to decay, perish, fall away; whilst the word *bonnet* is from Gaelic *boineid*, compounded of *beann-eididh* = summit or top dress.

4. Absurd or specious attempts at etymology, as

daïs from *δισκος*, a disk; robin (the bird) from the Christian name Robin; whist (the game) from the interjection commanding silence; hussar from Swiss *huss! usz! uszu!* cries used in setting on a dog; lozenge (the confection) from Sp. *lôsa*, a paving-stone, or from Gr. *λοξος*, oblique; wizard, “one thought or pretending to be wise,” from O. Fr. *guischard*, prudent, sagacious, which we are told is an Icelandic-French compound; jacket from the Christian name Jack; calumet (the N. American Indians’ emblem of peace and hospitality) from *calamus*, a reed; the lateen-sail from L. *Latin*; Whit Sunday (properly *Whitsun Day*), from an Icelandic compound signifying White Sunday.

5. The giving certain etymologies without a proper explanation, as amethyst from *αμεθυστος*, a “remedy against drunkenness;” whereas, if Pliny, Columella, and Plutarch had been consulted, it would have been found that the precious stone in question was so called because in colour it resembled a very sober wine (a sort of *petit bleu*) called *αμεθυστος*, from *a* privative, and *μεθυειν* to be drunken.

6. Resorting to the Keltic, Friesic, and other languages for the etymology of words which claim for themselves a Greek or Latin origin.

7. Notwithstanding the large number of words which have had their origin in onomatopœia, the small number traced thereto.

8. Boycotting all etymologies which are not consistent with euphonic change.

9. Paucity of words shown to have been formed by growth (prefix, infix, suffix), decay (aphæresis, syncope, apocope), and inversion.

10. Some words, correctly derived from Proper Names, followed by a lame attempt to derive such names: thus, we are told morocco leather is so called from Morocco, and that the latter had its name from the Moors; and that sherry (the wine) was named from Xeres, near Cadiz, where it is made, and that Xeres was named after Cæsar; whereas the proper spelling of Morocco is Marocco, an appellation corrupted from the Arabic مغرب الأقصى, *Maghrib-el-Aksa*, "The Furthest West;" whilst Xeres (now Jeres) was anciently called *Sherish Filistîn*, "from having been allotted to a tribe of Philistines," a name probably formed from the Hebrew שרש-פלשתין, *Shōresh-Pelishṭîn*, "the seat or fixed dwelling of the Philistines."

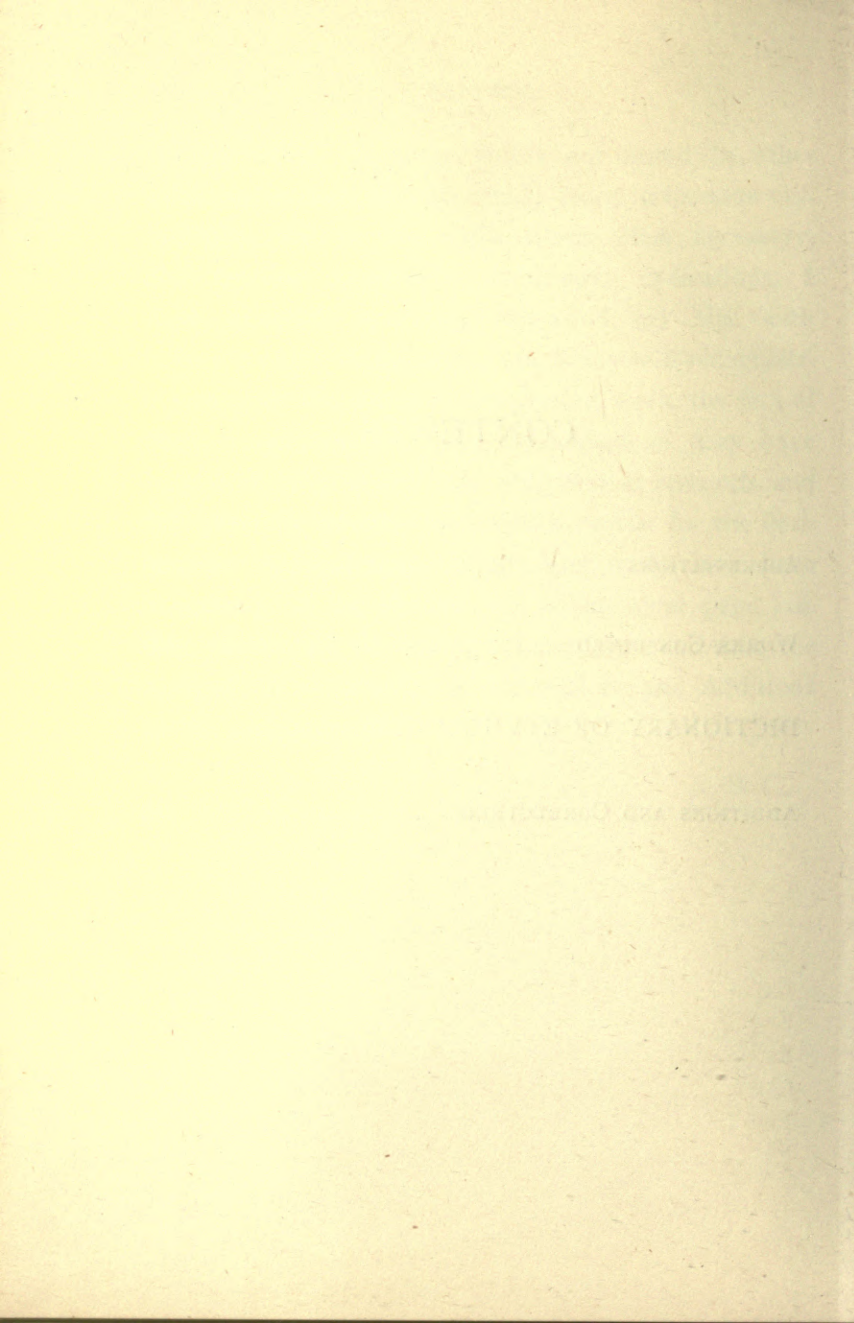
I have in the following pages endeavoured to give

the etymology of many words not found in other dictionaries, and also to rectify many erroneous etymologies, and to give explanations when necessary. Not wishing to include undisputed derivations, I have, generally speaking, compared my MS. with several modern dictionaries, and, if any well-recognised etymologies are found in the present work, the fact of their recognition has been overlooked, or they have been derived by myself from independent research, and are generally accompanied with a reason for the derivation. A great many of the best works have been consulted. A list thereof will be found at page xiii. The reader will do well to compare now and then the body of the work with the Corrections and Additions at the end thereof.

R. S. C.

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ABBREVIATIONS.

Accad.	Accadian	Franc.	Francic
Alem.	Alemannic	Fries.	Friesic
A.S.	Anglo-Saxon	G.	German
anc.	ancient	Gael.	Gaelic
Ar.	Arabic	Goth.	Mæso-Gothic
Armor.	Armoric	Gr.	Greek
augment.	augmentative	Gyp.	Gypsy
Barb. Gr. ...	Barbaric Greek	Heb.	Hebrew
Basq.	Basque	Hind.	Hindustani
Bret.	Breton	Icel.	Icelandic
Chald.	Chaldee	Ir.	Irish
Chin.	Chinese	It.	Italian
compos.	composition	Jap.	Japanese
Copt.	Coptic	Jav.	Javanese
Corn.	Cornish	L.	Latin
corrup: corrupted, corruption		Lapp.	Lappish
D.	Dutch	lit.	literally
Dalm.	Dalmatian	Low G.	Low German
Dan.	Danish	Low L.	Low Latin
dim.	diminutive	M.H.G.	Middle High
Egypt.	Egyptian		German
Eng., E.	English	Mag.	Magyar
Esth.	Esthonian	Mal.	Malay
f., fem.	feminine	Mandsh.	Mandshu
Finn.	Finnish	masc.	masculine
Fr.	French	Med.	Medical

metath.	metathesis	Prov.	Province
Mex.	Mexican	Provenç.	Provençal
Mong.	Mongol	Ptg.	Portuguese
N. & Q. ...	Notes and Queries	Russ.	Russian
N. O.	Natural Order	Sp.	Spanish
Norm.	Norman	Skt.	Sanskrit
Norweg.	Norwegian	Su.-Goth. ...	Swedish, generally Old Swedish
O.	Old	Sw.	Swedish
O.D.	Old Dutch	Syr.	Syriac
O. Fr.	Old French	Tart.	Tartar
O.H.G. ...	Old High German	Tib.	Tibetan
O.N.	Old Norsk	Turk.	Turkish
orig.	originally	Uig.	Uigur
P. or Pers.	Persian	var.	variously
Priv.	privative	Votj.	Votjak
Plat.	Plat-Deutsch	Z.	Zend
Pol.	Polish		

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ABDOMEN. (L.) According to some, contraction of *adipomen*, from *adeps*, fat, as though named from its fatness. Others say, from *abdo* to hide, and *omen* for *omentum* (adipose membrane), to which some object, and say it would be *abdimen*, like *regimen* from *rego*; but it is more probable that the last syllable is merely a termination, and that the word is from *abdo*, to hide, because it hides its contents, or because it is the place where the food is secreted. But see also Celsus, 4. 1.

ABSINTH. Wormwood—Fr. *absinthe*—L. *absinthium*, *apsinthium*—Gr. *αψινθιον*, which some derive from P. & E. Aramæan *afsinthin* (say P. *afsintin*), but the reverse is the case. Nor is the word from *α* priv. and *ψινθος*, as Hesychius says; nor, as others assert, from *α* and *ψινεσθαι*; but it is from *απινθιον*, id.—*α* priv., *πινω* to drink—*πιω* or *πιωω*—Skt. *pa*.

ACAJOU. The cashew-nut tree, growing in Brazil, used in cooking and in preparation of chocolate—Braz. *acajaíba*—Mal. *كايو*, *kāyū*, tree.

ACANTHUS. The Egyptian thorn, which produces gum Arabic; so called on account of the prickly nature of its

leaves or stems (L.)—Gr. *ακανθος*, *ακανθα*, a thorn—*ακη*, a point, edge. The *acantha* of Virgil is the garden herb described by Dioscorides under the name of *ακανθα*.

ACONITE. A poisonous plant—L. *aconitum*—Gr. *ακονιτον*, but probably not the same plant as that mentioned by Dioscorides and Theophrastus. According to some, so called from growing about Aconai, in Bithynia. Others say, from growing on steep sharp rocks (*εν ακινις*); but *ακονη* is a whetstone. Again, others derive the word from *α* priv. and *κονις* dust, from requiring but little earth; or from *ακων*, a javelin, dart, because darts were dipped into its poisonous juice: “quòd olim barbari sua tela illinebant veneno,” says Beckmann.

ACORN. Fruit of the oak—A.S. *æcern*, *æcorn*, which some derive from *æc*, oak, and *corn*, corn or fruit of the oak. Others render *æcern* fruit of the field—*æcer*, a field. The A.S. word is probably from *ác*, oak, *ern*, both an adj. termination and a place. Conf. Franc. *eichel*, an acorn—*eiche*, an oak.

ACRE, AKER. Originally any field, whatever its superficial area—A.S. *acer*—Goth. *akrs*—L. *ager*—Gr. *αγρος*, field, ground, land—Skt. *ajra*, *as*, a field, plain.

ADDER, ADDERE, NADDERE, NEDDERE. An adder, viper—A.S. *næddere*, *nædre*, *nedre*, an adder, snake (O.H.G. *natra*, W. *neidr*)—L. *natrice*—*natrix*, a water-snake; probably the *Coluber natrix* of Linnæus (cur Deus tantam vim *natricum viperarumque fecerit*? Cic. Acad. 2, 38)—*natum*—*nato*, to swim—*no*, id.—Skt. *snu*, to flow.

AFFIDAVIT. A written declaration upon oath—he hath made oath; 3rd p. sing. of a perf. t. of Low L. *affido*—L. *ad* to, *fido* to trust—*fides*, faith.

AFTER. Placed behind—A.S. *æfter*—Goth. *aftaro*, from behind, behind—*af*, of, from.

AGE. Lit. period of time—O. Fr. *aage*, *edage* (var. *eage*, *eded*, *ae*, *éé*, Prov. *atge*, *aige*, *aehe*)—Low L. *ætate*—*ætas*—*ævilas*—*ævum*—*αιFων*—*αιων*, a period of time

AGITATE. To put in motion—L. *agitatus*, tossed, moved—*agito*, freq. of *ago*, to drive (Gr. *αγω*)—Skt. *aj*, to go, drive, propel.

AGNATE. Any male relation by the father's side.—L. *agnatus*, a kinsman or cousin by the father's side; lit. growing upon or to a thing—*ad* to, *nascor* to be born; of Skt. origin.

AGNOMEN. Additional name or epithet conferred on a person (L.)—*ad* to, *nomen* a name; of Skt. origin.

AGOG. In a state of desire—Fr. *à gogo*; *être à gogo*, to live in ease (*gogoyé*, *raillé*, *plaisanté*). Littré gives also Picard *à gaugau*, *à cœur joie*; and says, “Le Picard semble indiquer pour étymologie *gau*, radical du Latin *gaudere*, se réjouir, mais l'orthographe ancienne est par *o*, et Diez le rattache à *gogue*,” an old word for *plaisanterie*, *divertissement*, which Littré compares with Bas Bret. *gôguéa*, tromper, se moquer; Cymric *gogan*, satire. See also Larchey, Dict. Hist. d'Argot.

AIL. To suffer—A.S. *aidlian*, to ail, be sick—*adl*, disease, grief, pain. Conf. Heb. *הדל*, *hadal*, to leave off, forsake, cease.

AIR, EIR. Atmosphere—Fr. *air*—L. *aër*—Gr. *αἴρ*—Copt. *anp*. Conf. Syr. *aar*, Chald. *aur*, Ar. *aiyar*.

AIRY, AERIE, EYRY, EYRIE. An eagle's nest—O.F. *airie*, *aire*, a nest of hawks—Bret. *er*, *érer*, *eryre*, an eagle. Conf. Icel. *ari*, O.G. *ar*, W. *eryr*, an eagle; as *eryr euraid*, golden eagle, *pysg-eryr*, the osprey.

ALAN. A dog for the chase, of which there are three

sorts—O. Fr. *alan*, var. *aland*, *alant*, *allan*, *alland*, *allant*—Low L. *alanus*, “canis species veteribus nota *alano*, Nebrissensi molossus”—L. *alanus*, of or belonging to the *Alani*, a warlike Scythian nation upon the Tanais and Palus Mæotis.

ALE. The liquor—A.S. *ealu*—Dan. *ol*—Icel. *ol*, id.; general name used by the ancients for any intoxicating drinks, says Cleasby.

ALLODIAL. Pertaining to land, &c., without any acknowledgment of a feudal superior; held, not by feudal tenure, but independently—Low L. *allodialis*, formed by inversion from UDAL, *q.v.*

ALNUS. The alder tree; applied to two different plants, the common alder and the black or berry-bearing alder (L.)—*alatur amne*, it is nourished or grows by the river. Conf. Isid. 17, Orig. 7, 42. Others derive the word from Heb. אלון, *allōn*, an oak.

AMBUSCADE. The military term—Sp. *emboscáda*—*emboscár*, lit. to retire into the thickest part of a wood—in in, *bósque* a woody place. Conf. It. *imboscata*, *bósco*.

AMETHYST. The precious stone—L. *amethystus*, a stone of a violet purple colour, said to be a remedy against drunkenness—Gr. ἀμεθυστος, not drunken, without drunkenness—*a* priv., μεθυσω to be drunken with wine. Brande says some of the ancient vases or cups are composed of amethyst, and the Persians were of opinion that wine drunk out of such cups would not intoxicate. Pliny in one place says, “the falsehood of the magicians would persuade us that these stones are preventive of inebriety, and it is from this they have derived their name;” but in N. H. lib. 57, c. 48, he says “the name which these [the amethyst] stones bear originates, it is said, in the peculiar tint of their brilliancy,

which, after closely approaching the colour of wine, passes off into a violet without being pronounced ; or else, according to some authorities, in the fact that in their purple there is something that falls short of a fiery colour, the tints fading off, and inclining to colour of wine." Columella says, "nevertheless the black *Inerticula* (the sluggish vine), which some Greeks call Amethyston, may be placed, as it were, in the second tribe, because it both yields a good wine and is harmless ; from which also it took its name, because it is reckoned dull, and not to have spirit enough to affect the nerves, though it is not dull and flat to the taste ;" and the translator (M. C. Curtius) adds in a note, "*Inerticula nigra*. The Greeks call it *αμεθυστον*, from the little effect that its wine has to make one drunk. Pliny says there is more reason to call it the *sober wine*, and that its wine is commendable when it is very old." Conf. Columella, III, 2, 24 ; Stephanus, Thes. Ling. Græc. *Αμεθυστος* was also the name of a kind of herb. Plutarch, Quæst. Conviv. lib. III, 21, III, 10 (6) says, "But those that imagine that the herb amethyst (*αμεθυστος*) and the precious stone of the same name are called so because powerful against the force of wine are much mistaken ; for both receive their names from their colour, for its leaf is not of the colour of strong wine, but resembles that of weak diluted liquor. And indeed I could mention a great many which have their names from their proper virtues." See Holland's Translation, p. 568.

ANCHOVY, ANCHOVA, ANCHOVA. Some derive this word from Basque *anchoa*, *anchua*, *antzua*, dry, as though dried fish. It comes from Sp. *anchova*, *anchoa*—L. *apua* (thus, *apua*, *aphua*, *ahua*, *achua*, *anchoa*)—*aphya*, a fish supposed by some to be the pilchard—Gr. *αψυη*, commonly supposed to be

the anchovy or sardine, but according to Yarrell and Adams the mackerel-midge (obs.)—Gr. *αφρω*—*α* priv., *φρω* to beget, both vocables being of Skt. origin.

ANCILLARY. Subservient, subordinate, ministering—L. *ancillaris*, pertaining to a handmaid—*ancilla*, a handmaid, dim. of *ancula*, fem. of *anculus*, dim. of *ancus*. See HENCHMAN.

ANEMONE, ANEMONY. A genus of plants belonging to the order Ranunculaceæ—L. *anemone*—Gr. *ανεμωνη*; so called, according to some, because its flowers are easily moved by the wind. Others say, because it only opens when the wind blows, or because it grows in situations much exposed to the wind; *ανεμος*, wind.

ANT. Insect so called. Corrupted from *emmet*; thus, *emmet*, *emet*, *aml*, ant.

ANTENNÆ. Feelers of insects—L. *antennæ* (less correctly *antemnæ*), pl. of *antenna*, a sail-yard, which some derive from *αναστεινω*, to spread out; but the word is simply from *ante*, before, like *sociennus* from *socius*.

ANTIRRHINUM. A genus of plants of the order Scrophulariaceæ (L.), snap-dragon—Gr. *αντιρρινον*, so called because the flowers of most of the species bear a perfect resemblance to the snout of some animal (a calf, say some Latin authors)—*αντι*, equal to, like; *ριν*, a nose. It is also called in L. *anarrhinon*, Gr. *αναρρινον*, *ρι* prefixed by *ανα*.

APPLE. The fruit. A.S. *appl*, *appil* (Anc. Brit. *appilew*, Armor. & W. *aval*, Ir. *abhal*, Dan. *æbl*, Sw. *æple*, G. *apfel*). Some derive all from Heb. *יבול*, *y'bul*, produce of the earth; *יבל*, *yābal*, in Hiphil, to lead, bring, carry, produce, bring forth (as the earth). Others give P. *ibhal*, the juniper or sabine tree and fruit. De Theis says that *api*, the Keltic

name of a fruit of the same kind as the pear, is the origin of the Gr. *ἄπλος*, the G. *apfel*, and our *apple*. According to Rees, *api* is even the name of one sort of French apple. Wachter says, those who originated language named the apple from its round shape; and he derives the G. and other words from an augmentive *a* and *bal*, *bol*, round=very round. He gives as the reason that in all dialects a like name has been given to any fruit of round shape.

AQUA VITÆ, AQUAVITE. Brandy or spirit of wine, said to be equal to "water of life;" on which account the Gaels made their *wisge-beatha*, water-life, by corruption *usquebaugh*, then whisky. The word in It. is found written *acquavita*, *acqua vita*, *acquavite*, *acqua vite*, *acqua di vite*, and *acqua di vita*; and is from L. *aqua vitis*, *i.e.* water or spirit of the vine.

ARENA (L.) An amphitheatre or place where masteries were tried and prizes contended for; any place of fighting, originally strewed with sand to drink up the blood; lit. sand, gravel, shore, formerly *harena* for *hasena*—the Sabine *fasena*.

ARGOSY, ARGOSIE. An ancient ship of great burthen, whether for merchandise or war. Some derive the word from Argo, name of Jason's ship, but it has been corrupted from Ragusa. "Those vast caracks called Argosies, which are so famed for the vastness of their burthen and bulk, were corruptly so denominated from *Ragosies*, *i.e.* ships of Ragusa, a city and territory on the Gulf of Venice, then tributary to the Porte." Rycaut, Maxims of Turkish Polity, ch. xiv.

ARGOT. French slang. Some derive the word from *argoter*, L. *argutari*, to dispute; others from *ergo*, therefore, because the arguments of dialecticians end with that word;

or from Gr. *ιερα*, the sacred language ; thus *ιερα*, *εργα*, *erga*, *ergot*, *argot* ; or from *Argos*, because, as they assert, most of the *argot* words are of Greek origin. Again, Duchat derives the word from *Ragot*, “capitaine des Gueux dans les Propos Rustiques de Noël du Fail.” But conf. Larchey (Lorédan) ; Le Carême Prenant, Les Joyeuses, &c., ed. by L. A. Martin ; a paper on French Slang in Sat. Rev. of 18 Feb. 1879 ; and works of Selvar (A.), Fournier (E.), and Michel (Francisque).

ARROWROOT. The farinaceous substance. According to Bentley (Manual of Botany, p. 669) the name was originally applied to this plant from the fact of its bruised rhizome being employed by the native American Indians to counteract the effect of wounds inflicted by poisoned arrows. Others say it owes its name to the scales which cover the rhizome, which have some resemblance to the point of an arrow ; and, again, others from *ara*, the West Indian name of the plant.

ASP, ASPIC. A serpent—O. Fr. *aspe* (Mod. Fr. *aspic*) —L. *aspide*, *aspis*—Gr. *ασπις*, an asp, the Egyptian cobra ; lit. a round shield. The asp may have been so called because the Egyptians imagined that it guarded the palaces which it inhabited,

ASPERITY. Sharpness, lit. unevenness, roughness —Fr. *aspérité* —L. *asperitate* —L. *asperitas* —*asper*, rough —Gr. *ασπορος*, growing wild, lit. not sown, not seeded, growing wild—*α* neg., *σπειρω* to sow.

ASPHALT, ASPHALTUM, ASPALT. The bituminous substance—L. *asphaltum*—Gr. *ασφαλτον*—*α* priv., *σφαλλω* to cause to fall.

ASPIC, ASPICK, ASPIK. In cookery, a savoury jelly

—Fr. *aspic*, so called because as cold as an aspic (“froid comme un aspic”)—O. Fr. *aspe*, r. of ASP, *q.v.*

ASS, ASSE. The animal—A.S. *assa*—Sw. *esna*, or Icel. *asni*—L. *asinus*, which some derive from Gr. *ασινης*, innocent, because Xenophon says “*οι ασिनοι εισιν!*” but *asinus* is rather from a word *ασνος* for *ονος*, probably from Heb *אֶתֶן*, *āthon*, a she-ass.

ATROCIOUS. Wicked in a high degree, enormous—L. *atroci* or *atroce*—*atrox*, terrible to see or hear, horrible, hideous; lit. not prepared for eating, raw, uncooked—Gr. *ατρωκτος*—*ατρωξ*, not eatable; *α* not, *τρωγω* to eat. Conf. FESTUS.

AUGUR. A soothsayer, conjecturer, a diviner, he that foretelleth the results of affairs by the flying, singing, or feeding of birds—L. *augur*, *auger*, a diviner. Forcellini says, in inscriptions *augur* is found *aucur*, and in Greek letters *αυγορ*; that some think *augur* is of Etruscan origin, and that the first syllable may, like G. *auge*, be from *oculus*, and the final syllable may form a verbal substantive, which would make it *i.q. seh-er*, *spā-er*. Fabretti gives Etruscan *av* (*απο*), whence *avgar*, *avcur*, and *av* in *aufero* and *afugio*. The most probable derivation of the word is from *avgar*, from *avium garritus*, chattering of birds. Some, however, derive *augur* from *augurium*, from same root. Servius, ad Virg. *Æn.* V. 523, says, “*Augurium* is *avigerium*, quòd aves gerunt;” Festus, “quòd felix augurium crederetur si pascerentur aves.”

AURICLE. The external ear—L. *auricula*, lobe of the ear, so called from remote resemblance of its appendices to the ear of a dog; dim. of *auris*, the ear—Gr. *ους*.

AUTUMN. The season—L. *autumnus*, *auctumnus*; lit.

the thing or season pertaining to increase, because men's wealth is increased by the harvest (quòd tunc maximè augeantur hominum opes, coactis agrorum fructibus, says Festus)—*aucto* (*anno*)—*augeo*, to increase—Skt. *vaksh*, to increase, grow.

AYAH. Ordinary appellation of Anglo-Indians for a nurse for children, or a lady's maid—Ptg. *aia* (Sp. *aya*), a governess or *gouvernante*; also a chamber-maid, fem. of *aio*, corrupted from L. *adjuto*, *adjutus*, aid, help.

AX, AXE, EAX. The instrument—A.S. *æx*, *eax*, Goth. *akwisi*—L. *ascia*—Gr. *ἄξιν*—*ἄξω*, fut. of *αἰννμι*, to break. But conf. Ethiop. *hatzi*, an instrument, usually of iron, for hewing timber and chopping wood; Chald. & Syr. *hatzina*, an axe; Ar. *hazza*, to cut.

B.

BABEL. A confused mixture of sounds, a continuation of discordant utterances. So called from the confusion at the Tower of Babel, in Heb. *בבל*, *Babhêl* (in Assyrian *Bablu*), which Simonis derives from *balbêl*, confusion, from *balâl*, to pour over, pour together, and compares with *συγχέω*, to confound, Gen. xi. 7; others from P. *bāb-bal*, gate or court of Bel or Belus; but the word is rather from Chald. *בבאל*, *babh-âl*, gate of God.

BACALHAO. The fish called poor Jack, ling, cod-fish; also salt fish—Ptg. *bacalháo* (Sp. *bacalláo*); said to have been so named from Bacalháo, an island off the S.E. coast of Newfoundland, where it is caught. (“Llamose *bacalláo* por el pais en cuya mar se pesca, que tiene este nombre.” Dicc. de la Acad. Españ.) But it is probably the reverse, and the word, which in It. is written *bacalà*, Basq. *bacalaiba*, D.

bakkeljauw, G. *bakaliau*, is an inverse of D. *kabeljaaw*, *kabbeljaaww*, Dan. *kabliau*, Sw. *kabeljao*, E. *kabbelow*, Fr. *cabillaud*, *cabliau*, in France a name for fresh cod; probably so called, like the pollard, from the great size of its head—Gr. κεφαλος; a large-headed sea fish, according to some a kind of mullet. Conf. Low L. *cabellawus*, *Piscis marini* genus Asellus, Gall. *merlus*, *cabillau*. Charto Phil. comit. Flandr. ann. 1163, &c. &c.; also Littleton under *cephalus*, a pollard; and *capito*, which he renders a jolt-head, jobbermol, or grout-head: also a kind of cod-fish, a pollard; and Tommaseo (It. Dict.) under *cefalo*, Dal. Gr. κεφαλη, capo.

BACCARAT. A game of cards brought into S. of France from Italy, in which the cards are played between a banker and a certain number of punters (Fr. *pontes*); properly *baccara*, “jeu de hasard dans lequel les points de 10, 20, et 30 sont nommés *baccara*, d'où le nom du jeu.” See Bouillet, Dict. Univ. Par. 1884.

BACHELOR, BACHELER, BACHELIER. An unmarried man; one who takes his degrees at the university in any profession; a knight of the lowest order. Many derive this word from Low L. *bacca-laureatus*, crowned with laurel, from *laurus*, the laurel or bay-tree, because, according to Calpinus, students on gaining the B.A. degree were crowned with a garland of laurel or bay berries: a statement, says Hunter, resting on very doubtful historical authority. Wedgewood says *bachelor*, *bachelier*, *bachelard* was at first a young man, an aspirant to knighthood, an apprentice to arms or sciences; then a bachelor of arts, a young man admitted to the degree of apprentice or a student of arts, but not a master; then an unmarried man; and he derives the word from W. *bachgen*, a boy. Fauchet (L'Origine des

Chevaliers, liv. 1. ch. 1) thinks bachelors were so named quasi *bas chevaliers*, because they were lower in dignity than the *milites bannereti*, with whom, though behind them, they were allowed to sit. And he adds, “car encore en Picardie *bachelier* et *batchelette* sont appelez, non pas les enfans ou fillettes de dix ans, ains les jeunes garçons de seize et de dix-huit ans, et les filles prestes à marier.” Barbazon is of opinion that Low L. *baccalia*, a shrub which bears fruit, might have given birth to *bachelier*, and he adds, “un jeune apprentif est un jeune arbrisseau qui a déjà porté du fruit, mais qui n’est pas venu encore au point où il aspire. Le Lat. *bacca* signifie toute sorte de graines et même arbrisseaux; que sont autre chose les jeunes gens, les étudiants, sinon des jeunes plantes qui ne sont point encore formées?” Roquefort gives O. Fr. *bachelor*, *bachelard*, *bachelier*, *bachelor* (rime), “jeune homme, adolescent, qui n’est pas parvenu au degré qu’il désire, qui n’est point formé, qui n’est pas encore parvenu à l’âge viril; mineur qui ne jouit pas de ses biens; gentil-homme qui, n’étant pas chevalier, aspire à l’être; apprentif soit dans les armes, les sciences, les arts, ou tel métier que se soit; aspirant, étudiant, homme dont l’éducation n’est pas formée; en Bas L. *baccalarius*, en Picardy *bachelor*, en Dauphiné *bachelart*, en anc. Prov. *bacelájhéé*.” Diez thinks the primitive signification of the word was that of proprietor of a farm, grange, or manor (*baccalaria*); and Scheler adds, “elle s’étendit ensuite au jeune chevalier, qui, trop pauvre ou trop jeune pour avoir sa propre bannière, se rangeait sous celle d’un autre; puis au jeune homme qui avait acquis la dignité inférieure à celle de maître ou de docteur; en dernier lieu le terme (surtout l’Anglais *bachelor*) est devenu synonyme de garçon.” Littré would derive *bachelier* from a word *bachelerie*,

which might mean a sort of rural domain, from Keltic *bachall*, *bacal*, bâton. The most probable derivation is from L. *baculus*, as a sign of office or dignity. Caseneuve says *bachelier à baculis*. Pancirole (*Illustres Interprètes de Droit*, liv. 2, ch. 1) says, “Primò fiunt *Baccalaurei*, id est baccâ laureâ digni; qui quadriennio studuerunt: et Lytæ vocantur; tanquam juris nodos solvere incipientes. Sed ex veteris Parisiensis Academiæ usu *Bacillarii* appellantur; dicti à bacillo ipsis exhibito; quòd signum est auctoritatis dicendi, quam consequuntur;” and Ménage is of the same opinion.

BACILLUS. A name for the insect, *i.e.* the microbe, found in cholera; so called from its rodlike shape (L.); dim. of *baculus*, a staff; perhaps from Heb. *בַּקָּל*, *makkal*, a rod, staff; properly a twig, sucker.

BACKGAMMON. A game of great antiquity in England, where it was formerly known by the appellation of the “Tables.” (See Morris’s Chaucer, iii. 7, 172.) Some derive the word from W. *bach-cammawn*, little battle, in contradistinction to the great battle or game, *i.e.* chess. But the name is more probably from *back-game*, because the performance consists in the two players bringing their own men back from their antagonist’s tables into their own, or because the pieces are sometimes taken up and obliged to back—that is, re-enter at the table they came from. Conf. Strutt.

BACON. Flesh of a hog salted and dried—O. Fr. *bacon*; cochon, lard, jambon, chair de porc, viande séchée à la fumée (Prov. *bacon*, Low L. *baco*, *bacco*); O.G. *bach*, wild hog, also a domestic hog; *bach*, back. Wachter, referring to synonymous words, says, “Cuncta per synecdochen à *bach*, tergum, sensu à tergo ad porcum, à porco ad petasonem,

à petasone ad lardum translato. Sanè nomen totius sæpe adhæret parti præstantiori, et vicissim nomen partis præstantioris sæpe communicatur integro. Dubium autem non est, quin tergus sit major et melior pars porci, sicut lardum tergoris."

BAD. Opposed to "good." Horne Tooke says from *bayed*, p. p. of *bay*, to bark at or reproach; Thompson and Webster from P. *bad*, bad, evil; Junius from Goth. *bauths*, insipid. The word is more probably from Flem. *quade*, Belg. *quæd*, or D. *quaad*, bad.

BADIANE. A ratafia made of brandy, bitter almonds, sugar, rasped lemon peel, cloves, and cinnamon (Janin, 189)—Fr. *badiane*, name for the ratafia de Boulogne (Bologna) and the "anissette de Hollande;" made from seed or fruit of the *badian*, a tree of China and Tartary.

BAN. A title of the governor of Croatia, Slavonia, and Dalmatia; formerly that of the wardens of the marches of Hungary. Serv. *ban*, master, lord—root of *Khan*.

BANKRUPT, BANKROUT, BANQUEROUT.—O. Fr. *banqueroutte*—O. It. *banca rotta*, broken bench; so called because, when, in Italy, the money-changers in the streets failed, their benches were, or were said to be, broken; *banca* a bench, *rotta* broken—L. *rupta*. Ménage, quoting Coquille sur l'art. 205 de l'Ordonnance de Blois, says, "Banqueroute et Faillite sont dictiones Italiennes; car en Italie d'ancienneté estoit accoustumé que ceux qui faisoient trafic de deniers pour prestèr, ou pour faire tenir et changer, avoient un banc ou table en lieu public. Quand aucun quittoit le banc, que les Latins disent *foro cedebat*, se disoit que son banc étoit rompu. *Fallito* au mesme langage signifie *banqueroute*. Et *banqueroutiers* et *falliti* se disent ceux desquels le crédit est

failli." Even at the present day buyers of copper coins may be seen at their tables in some towns of Italy.

BANSHEE, BANSHI. A fay, elf, a supernatural being believed in Ireland and the Scottish Highlands to intimate the early death of some member of the family, whose domain it nocturnally visits—*ban* (Ir. *ben*) a woman, *sith* (Ir. *sigh*) a fairy.

BARGE. A sort of boat (O. Fr.)—Gr. *βαρις*, *βαριδος*, a kind of ship or barge—Cop. *bari*, a little pleasure boat drawn by a raft—Sah. *ba*, palm branches, Copt. *ri* for *iri*, to make. Or the word may mean "boat of the sun"—*oua* or *ua* (preceded by *b*) a boat, *re* sun.

BARK, BARQUE. The three-masted vessel—Fr. *barque*, or It. *barca*, r. of BARGE, *q.v.*

BARON. A degree of nobility next to a viscount—O. Fr. *baron*, *baroun*, *varon*, *faron*, man in general, mari, homme fait, titre de noblesse—Low L. *baro*, *barus*, *varus*, *varo*, *viro* (Anc. Prov. *bar*, *baro*, Sp. *varo*, homme fort, vaillant, vigoureux, O.G. *bar*)—L. *vir*, man. Roquefort, who derives the word from *vir*, says, "Dans les lois des Lombards, ainsi que dans les lois ripuaires, *baro* et *barus* sont pris partout pour *vir*, ainsi que dans la loi salique et dans celle des allemands; au titre 34 de la loi salique, il est opposé à *mulier ingenua*. Ce qui me confirme encore que cette étymologie est la seule véritable, c'est que dans nos anciennes poésies le mari est souvent appelé par sa femme *mon baron*; usage qui s'étoit conservé en Picardie et dans la Flandre."

BARON OF BEEF. The two sirloins not cut asunder, but left joined together by the end of the backbone. According to some, it was applied in jocular allusion to the sirloin, a baron being higher in rank than a Sir or Knight; but

Dr. Brewer says, "so called because it is the *baron* (back part) of the ox, called in Danish the *rug*; and indeed in several English dialects the back part of a cow is called *baron*."

BARREN, BAREIN. Bearing no children—O. Fr. *baraigne*, *braheigne* (L'un est *braheigne*, et rien ne porte; l'autre en fruit porter se deporté. Roman de la Rose, vers. 6085), corrupted from Belg. *be-barende* = A.S. *un-berende*, unbearing, unfruitful, barren, sterile (*unberynde*, barrenness).

BASSINETTE. Properly a wicker basket with a hood over the end, in which infants are placed. From a word *berceaunette*, corrupt dim. of *berceau*, a cradle; so called because made of osier. O. Fr. *bers*, osier, Low L. *bersa*, rendered "claie d'osier, treillage dont on environnait les fôrets de chasse."

BATZ. Small copper coin with a mixture of silver, bearing the visage of a bear, formerly current in some parts of Germany and Switzerland, value $1\frac{1}{2}d$. Swiss *bætze*, a she-bear. Conf. G. *bætze*, canicula, canis fœmina, E. *bitch*.

BAWN. In Ireland, the intrenched or walled enclosure surrounding square towers, into which the cattle were driven to secure them from wolves or neighbouring chieftains. See T. Crofton Croker, Res. S. Ireland, 266 (1824). Richardson renders *bawn*, any habitation dwelling or edifice, whether constructed of stone, mud, earth, &c. The word is from Gael. *babhunn*, a bulwark, rampart, tower enclosure, a place for milking cattle; or Ir. *bábúin*, properly *babóin*, an enclosure for cattle, a town.

BAY. Opening into land, where the water is shut in on all sides except at the entrance (*Latham*)—Dan. *bugt*, gulf, bay; lit. an incurvation, something bent; *bugte*, to bend.

BAY RUM. A fragrant liquor obtained by distilling the leaves of the bay-tree. Here *rum* is said to be from G. *rahm*, cream; but see Notes & Queries.

BAYADERE. An East Indian dancing girl—Fr. *bayadère*—Ptg. *bailadeira*, a female dancer—*bailár*, to dance.

BAYONET. Dagger-like weapon for fixing on end of a musket—Fr. *bayonette*, *baïonette* (Sp. *bayoneta*), a sort of poignard said to have been invented at Bayonne during the siege of that town in 1523, and used in the army by Martinet in 1674; but its employment was anterior thereto, because, in a letter written in 1571 by Hotman to Jacques Capelle, it would seem that this arm was used in his time, and it was manufactured at Bayonne in 1640. The word is more probably a double dim. of O. Fr. *baye*, which Roquefort renders “Coutelas, épée courte—*bay*, de couleur brune, rousse—Low L. *bagus* (var. *bagius*, *baius*),” which Dufresne renders “color equi, qui Latinis *badius*, *spadix*, *phænicus*, dicitur *rutilus*,” as though *βαῖδιος*, from *βαῖς*, *παῖδος* *φοινίος*. Conf. Bayonet with Brown Bess and Brown Bill.

BEAKER, BIKER, BYKER. Flagon—O.S. *bikera* or *beker*—Low L. *bicarium* (also *peccarium*), a wine-glass (vas, calix, cyathus, vel mensura pоторia)—Gr. *βίκος*, an earthen wine vessel; according to Liddell & Scott, a word of Oriental origin.

BEAN, BENE. The legume—A.S. *bean*—L. *faba*; thus, *faba*, *fabana*, *fabeana*, *beana*, bean. White & Riddle think *faba* may be for *fag-ba* (like *fames* from *fag-mes*), from a root *fag*—Gr. *φαγω*, to eat—Skt. *bhaksh*, edere, vorare. Isidorus, Orig. xvii. 4, derives *faba* from *faga* from *φαγω*, and adds, “*primùm enim homines hoc legumine usi sunt.*”

BEAN-GOOSE. A variety of the wild goose, so called from the likeness of its bill to a horse-bean.

BEE. The insect—A.S. *beó*, *bi* (Ice. *bý*), O.H.G. *pia*—L. *apis*, in Codex Gvelferbytanus *abis*—Skt. *bha*, probably onomatopœtic, says Monier Williams.

BEEF-EATER. One of the yeomen of the royal guard, first raised by H. VII. in 1485. Steevens derives the word from *beaufetier*, one who attends to the sideboard which was anciently placed in a *beaufet*. Max Müller substitutes *buffetier* for *beaufetier*, but neither is found. Todd derives the word from *beef* and *eat*, because the commons is beef when on waiting. Skeat quotes Ben Jonson as using *eater* in the sense of “servant,” as in “Where are all my *eaters*?” Silent Woman, iii. 2; but is finally of opinion that the word actually means beef-eater. If so it requires some explanation. It may have been the general opinion that one fed on beef would be a fine strong fellow. White Melville in his “Good for Nothing” speaks of the Goths as “beef-devouring gladiators;” and in his “The Queen’s Maries, a Romance of Holyrood,” I find “My servant—saving your grace’s presence, a beef-fed knave, from Smithfield.” And in “Outward Bound” (pub. 1838, p. 19) “beef” is used for “man.” Again, Strutt (Manners and Customs, &c., of England, 1776, vol. iii, p. 116) says, “In a M.S. in the Harleian Library (insig. 293) I find a fragment of the Household Book, which book did contain ‘Orders of Prince Henry’s House, as it was by him signed the 9th of Maye, an. 1610.’ The Pryses of Fleshe, as the Prince Henrye payethe, as they are agreed with the purveyors. An ox shold waye 600*lb.* the fowere quartires, and commonly costethe 9*l.* 10*s.* or thereabouts:—a mutton shold waye 44*lb.* or 46*lb.* and the cost by stone 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.*,

each stone being 8 pound:—vealles [*calves*] go not by wayght, but by goodness only; their price is commonly 17s.:—lambes at 6s. 8d. the peece.” Now, considering the value of money at the time in question, there would be a great difference between the price of mutton and beef. It is probable, therefore, that, while the inferior attendants and servants had to put up with mutton, the body of foot guards for the protection of the king’s person (vulgarly called beef-eaters) were allowed beef.

BEER, BERE. A.S. *béor* (D. & G. *bier*, Ice. *bjórr*), O.H.G. *bior*, *pior*. Bellenden Kerr, however, derives the word from D. *bier* (properly *biēr*=foamer, fermenter, blower—*biēn*, to blow up or send up froth (bubbles), to form scum or froth; “so that,” says he, “beer is a fermenting liquor, or that which becomes fit for use by passing through a state of fermentation.”

BEET ROOT. Plant of genus *Beta*, valuable as a culinary and agricultural production. (L.) Some derive *Beta* from *Bætis*, a river of Spain, which gave name to ancient *Bætica*; but Columella derives it from the Greek letter *βῆτα* (*β*) from its resemblance thereto when swollen with seed.

BEIK. In Scotland, a cant word for a person, as an auld *beik*, a queer *beik*, &c.; also for a man’s mouth, by way of contempt; lit. the beak or bill of a fowl—Gael. *beic*, a point, nib, the bill of a bird; a word, like Belg. *bick*, Fr. *bec* (rostrum), It. *becco*, L. *beccus*, a beak, bill, of Gaulish origin. “*Beccus significat rostrum apud Gallos.*” Suetonius, Life of Vitellius. Conf. Ed. Rev. vol. xiv. (1809), 130. From this Sco. word we probably have the slang word *beak* for a magistrate, judge.

BELFRY. Orig. a tower erected by besiegers to overlook

a place besieged. The derivations from Low L. *belfredus*, from *bell*, id., that which makes a noise; and from G. *bell*, *freid* (*freide*), peace; and from L. *bellum* war, *fero* to bear or carry away, are all improbable. The word, which in M.E. is found written *berfray*, *berfrey*, *beffroy*, in O. Fr. *berfroit*, *berfreit*, *belefreit*, in M.H.G. *berefrit*, *bercfrit*, *berchfrit*, and in Low L. *berfredus*, *berefridus*, *belfredus*, *bilfredus*, *baltefredus*, is derived by some from M.H.G. *berc*, protection; *frit*, *frid*, a place of security. The M.H.G. words properly mean "town protection," from *berg* for *burg*, town, citadel; *frieden*, to defend, protect. Wachter, under *friede*, securitas, gives "*burg-friede*, securitas quam præstat burgum."

BELT, BELTE. A girdle, a band around the body—A.S. *belt* (Gael. *beilt*, *beilte*—L. *balteus* (*balteum*); according to Varro, an Etruscan word. Fabretti gives Etruscan *balteus*, cingulum militare; but, as the O. Gaelic has *balt*, *bailt*, the word may be of Gaulish origin.

BENT. A coarse kind of grass growing on hilly ground (*Lightfoot*); the open field, the plain (*S. Douglas*)—M.H.G. *binuz*, *binz*, a bent, a grass (also O.G. *bintz*, *bins*, Belg. *bies*, *biez*)—*binden*, to bind (like *juncus*, from *jungo*), "quia sportas, sellas, fiscellas, et similia ex juncis conteximus," says Wachter.

BEZIQUE. A game of cards analogous to *brisque* or *marriage*—Fr. *besigue*, var. *bezig*, *bésy*, *bési*, *bezé*, lit. twice; perhaps because played with two packs of cards. Others say from L. *bijugum*, *bijugus*, two yoked together, in allusion to the result produced by the reunion in the hand of the same player of two valets de carreau and two dames de pique—*bis* two, *jugum* a yoke.

BICKORN, BICKERN. An iron ending in a beak or point; a term formerly used in jousts or tiltings (*obs.*)—a beak-iron.

BIFFIN. A flattened dried apple prepared in Norfolk from a variety properly called *Beaufin*—Fr. *beau*, perhaps = very; *fin*, fine.

BIG, BUG. Great in bulk. Corrupted from *bulk*, *bolke*, magnitude, size, mass, quantity—Icel. *búlke*, a heap.

BIGAROON. A kind of cherry; the large white-heart—Fr. *bigarreau*, a sort of cherry, red on one side, white on the other—Fr. *bigarré*, variegated—*bigarrer*, to variegate—L. *bis*, two, in a bad sense—*variare*, to diversify.

BIJOU. Something small and very pretty; properly a jewel, trinket—Fr. *bijou*—Arm. *bizou*, *bézou*, *bezeu*, a ring—*biz*, a finger.

BILE. A fluid secreted by the liver—L. *bilis*, which some derive from Gr. *χολη*, id.; others from *φauλος*, worthless, *scil.* succus.

BILIVERDIN, BILIVERDINE. A green substance obtained from the green dejections of children—Fr. *bile-vert*, green colour.

BISK. A soup made by boiling together several kinds of flesh—Fr. *bisque*; an esculent *potage*, so called, according to some, because first invented in Biscay. But the word is more probably from L. *viscum*, because it is sticky, and contains only a small portion of *bouillon*—Æol. *Φισκος*—*ιξος*.

BISON. Animal of the ox family—L. *bison*—Gr. *βίσων*; according to some, of Teutonic origin. The O.H.G. has *wisunt*, Icel. *vísundr*, A.S. *wesent*, Prov. *bizon*, It. *bizonte*, Byz *ουίσανδρος*; but *βίσων* is properly *βίστον*, and was so called,

according to Oppianus (2, 159), from Bistonia, in Thrace, which, Lemprière says, had its name from Biston, son of Mars and Calirrhoe. See also Herodot. 7, 110; Plin. 4, 14; Lucan 7, 569.

BISTOURI, BISTOURY. A surgical instrument for making incisions—O. Fr. *bistouri*, which Littré derives from Low L. *bistoria*, sorte d'arme, bâton, massue—r. of Sp. *bastón*, in Low L. *bastonus*, baculus, fustis. But the French and Low L. words are rather from It. *bistori*, from Pistoria, anc. name of Pistoja, in Tuscany, where the bistouri was first manufactured. Tommaseo says of Bistori, “Secondo Huet e Duchat, il suo nome proviene della città Pistoja, ove una volta era un' eccellente fabbrica di tali strumenti che si chiamavano *Pistolienses gladii*.”

BITTERN, BITTOUR, BUTEOR, BITOURE, BYTOURE. Sub-genus of family of herons—Fr. *butor* (Flem. *putoor*, Lieg. & Wall. *puttoir*, Low L. *bitorius*, *butorius*)—L. *butio*, for *bubo*, whence *bubo*, to cry like a bittern.

BLADE. A leaf, also the flat of a sword—A.S. *blæd* (Icel. *blath*, Sw. Dan. D. *blad*), a leaf, blade—Gr. *πλατυς*, wide, broad.

BLATHERSKITE. A blustering, noisy, talkative fellow; term much in use in Western States of America—Sco. *blather*, *blether*, *bladder*, to talk nonsense—G. *blattern*, *bladern*, *blodern*, *plaudern*—L. *blatero*, to babble, prate; and query Sco. *skit*, a kind of humbug, nearly allied to modern cant term *quizz*?

BLIND. Deprived of sight—A.S. *blind*—*blendan*, to deprive of sight—*blandan*, to mix, blend, mingle. Conf. E. *blend*; Fr. *blinde*, *blind*, dents *blindés*; also Dan. *blande*, O.H.G. *plantan*, to mix.

BLOOD. The animal fluid so called—A.S. *blood*, *blod*,

blode—*blédan*, to bleed ; or from G. *blut*, from a word *flut*—*fiessen*, to flow.

BLUE, BLOO, BLEU, BLWE, BLO (Sco. *blue*, *blā*, *blāe*, O.G. *blaw*)—O. Sw. *blo*, black—G. *πελος*, dark or dark-blue colour, brown, black ; others say from a word *violaw* (whence *violaceous*)—*viola*, a violet.

BOGUS. Sham, counterfeit, false. Corruption of *Borghese*, a very corrupt individual, who, twenty years ago or more, did a tremendous business in the way of supplying the great West and portions of the South-West with counterfeit bills on fictitious banks. Bartlett (Dict. Americanisms), quoting Boston Courier of 12 June, 1857.

BONNET. A covering for the head, in common use before introduction of hats. Planchè says, "coverings for the head were little cared for by the hardy Celtic and Teutonic tribes ; but a cap or bonnet (cappan or *boined*), answering the double purpose of a hat or helmet, was occasionally worn by their chiefs, as much for distinction as for defence." The word is from Fr. *bonnet* (Low L. *bonneta*, Sp. *bonéte*, O.G. *bonnit*, Armor. *boned*)—Gael. *boineid* (Ir. *boinead*, a cap or bonnet) = *beann-eididh*, a summit or top dress.

BOOMERANG, BOOMERING, BOMERANG, BOM-ARANG. Missile weapon used by the natives of Australia—*būmarin* in the extinct language of St. George's River ; perhaps etymologically connected with *wo-mur-rang*, name of a club in Port Jackson language ; *wo-mer-ra*, throwing-stick, which some erroneously identify with the boomerang ; and with *womrā*, a St. George's River word for throwing-stick. All these names have had their origin from the sound in throwing or returning, or perhaps both. According to Threlkeld the Hunter River name was *tur-ru-ma* ; in the

Cornu dialect, spoken on the N. bank of the Darling, *worn-ah*. See Collins, Port Jackson Words.

BOOT, BOOTE, BOTE. Advantage, profit—A.S. *bót*, —Goth. *botjan*, to help—Gr. *βοηθειν*, to aid, assist.

BOTS, BOTTS (1 H. IV. ii. 1, 11). Small worms found in the intestines of horses; from *to bite*, because they bite and gnaw the intestines.

BOTTOM, BOTUM, BOTHOM, BOTHAM. A valley; lit. the ground of anything—A.S. *butm*—Gr. *πυθμην*, the bottom, foundation—Skt. *budhna*, *budhnas*, base, basis. The Gael. *bun*, bottom, base, foundation, is from same root; but through Dan. *bund* and L. *fundum*, the bottom of anything.

BOUGIE. In Continental Europe, a candle (Fr.), formerly a wax candle. From *Bugie* (now Boujah, Eng. Bougiah), in Algeria, whence the French at first imported both their wax and their candles. Hence the surgical instrument, usually or originally made of slips of *waxed* linen coiled into a cylindrical or slightly conical form.

BOUILLE-ABAISSÉ, BOUILLE-À-BAISSE. Culinary term for fish boiled in fresh water, with a sauce made of onions, oil, and saffron, and served up separately—Prov. Fr. *bouillon abaissé*, bouillon reduced by evaporation.

BOWEL, BOUELE. Intestine—O. Fr. *boël*—L. *botellus*, a sausage, dim. of *botulus*, which Vossius derives from Gr. *βοτος*, cibus, or *βυταλον*, farcimen (neither of which is found); or from Gr. *φυσκον*, a sausage. Festus derives it from *bolus*. “*Botulus*, genus farciminis, propter connexionem à bolis sic appellatur.” *Bolus* comes from *βωλος*, a mass or lump of anything.

BRAE, BRAY, BRA. A bank slope, incline—Sco. *brae*, a hill—Gael. *bruach*, a bank, steep precipice.

BRAIN, BRAYNE. The soft mass or viscus in the cranium or skull—A.S. *brægen*, *bregen* (D. *brein*)—Gr. *βρεγμα*, *βρεμα*, front part of the head, as being soft and moist in infants—*βρεω*, to wet, moisten.

BRANK. Old name for buckwheat, still cultivated in Norfolk and Suffolk. Some derive the word from Gaulish *brance*. Camden (Gough) says, "Gaul (according to Pliny) produces a kind of corn which they call *brance*, which among us is *sandalum*, a grain of the finest kind. Among the Britons also a species of very bright grain is called *guineth vranc*, and in Norfolk among us *brank*." According to F. Hardouin, however, all the MSS. read *brace*, not *brance*.

BRAWN, BRAWNE, BRAUNE, BRAUN, BRAOUN, BRAHUN. Flesh of a boar prepared in a peculiar manner—L. *aprugna*, *i.e.* *caro aprugna*, boar's flesh; lit. of or relating to a wild boar—*aper*, a wild boar—Gr. *καπρος* the boar.

BRAY. To make a roaring noise—Fr. *braire*—L. *barrire*, to roar like an elephant—*barrus*, an elephant (a word of Chaldaic origin).

BRESSOMER, BRESSUMER, BRESTSUMMER, BREASTSUMMER. A piece in the outward part of a wooden building into which the girders are framed; Gwilt says, "A summer or beam placed breastwise for the support of a wall." The word is probably a metathesis of Low L. *summaria trabes*—*summaria*, highest, most prominent or important; *trabes*, a beam.

BRIAR-ROOT PIPE. The wooden smoking-pipe so called. Commonly, but erroneously thought to be made of the briar. The word is from Fr. *bruyère*, heath—O. Fr. *bruere*,—Bas Bret. *brûg*, *brûk*. In Paris shops one notes pipes marked "Bruyères" and "Bruyères basques."

BRIGAND. A robber, bandit, outlaw—O.F. *brigand*, Bret. *brigant*—W. *brigand*, a highlander, depredator; lit. the summit, from *brig*, the top, summit. Hersart de la Villemarqué (Dict. Franç.-Breton) says, “Brigant. Ce dernier nom était celui d’une ancienne peuplade de l’île de Bretagne; il signifiait primitivement et signifie encore *montagnard*, dans le pays de Galles. Il est devenu synonyme de *pillard*, par suite des déprédations que les habitants des montagnes avaient coutume de commettre dans les plaines.”

BRISTLE. Stiff hair of swine—D. *borstel* (A.S. *byrst*, Sw. *borst*, Icel. *burst*, G. *borste*)—L. *vibrissæ*, hairs growing in the nostrils (*pili à naribus hominum, dicti quòd his evulsis caput vibratur*, Fest. p. 370)—*vibro*, to shake, agitate—Skt. *vep*, to tremble, shake, move about. Woods, on “Lion,” P. Cyc. 1839, p. 29, speaks of a claw or prickle in the tail of leopards and lions, like the bulb of a bristle or *vibrissa*.

BRITANNICA. A plant, a sort of sorrel, esteemed by the Romans as antiseptic. The word in Gr. is *βρεταννική* and *βρετονική* (Diosc.); and in Vulg. Arabic *برطانيض* *birtānīky*; and, according to Mayne, is said to be from the Frisic, and to signify “fixing loose teeth,” in reference to its beneficial effects on the gums of scorbutic patients, as experienced by the Romans in the country of the Frisii; but the word is rather from *Vetonica* (betony), so called from the Vetones, Vettones, or Vectones, an ancient people of Spain who occupied the prov. of Estremadura. In Mod. Gr. the word is found written *Βεττονική*. Conf. Vullers; Simonet, 288, and Dozy.

BRUSQUE, BRUSK. Rough, rude, unceremonious—Fr. *Brusque*, rude—It. *brusco*, rough, sharp, sour, corrupted from L. *acrus*, lit. (to the taste) sour: thus, *acrus*, *acruscus*, *cruscus*, *ruscus*, *bruscus*, *brusco*.

BUCK WHEAT. A plant whose seed is used as a grain (also called *brank*)—G. *buch-weizen*, beech-wheat, so called from the resemblance of the seed to that of the beech-tree. It is called wheat because, when ground, it produces a fine farina which resembles that of wheat.

BUFFET. The space set apart for refreshments in public places; lit. a cupboard or sideboard, closet. Diez renders *buffet* “table de parade, qui tient à *buffer*, *bouffer*, pris dans le sens de s’enfler, être orgueilleux;” and he compares it with *buffoi*, faste, orgueil. Ducange gives Low L. *bufetagium*, *bufetaria*, “impôt, accise sur la boisson = Fr. buvetage, buveterie; with which he compares the Fr. *buffet*. But *buffet*, like Sp. *bufête*, is still used for a desk or writing-table. Ménage derives *buffet* from It. *buffàre*, and he says, “Les premiers buffets étant d’une figure courte et grosse, et, pour user de ce mot, d’une figure enflée;” and he thinks the French and Spanish words are derived from the Italian *buffétto*, from *buffàre*, enfler. Scheler says “*buffet* semble s’appliquer en premier lieu à un petit meuble superposé à un autre, qu’il a l’air de renfler.” Littré says “*buffet* signifiait dans l’ancien français un coup sur la joue, et aussi l’ustensile à souffler le feu, et venait d’un radical signifiant enfler les joues, et qui se trouve dans *bouffer*. Il est difficile de passer de là à l’acception qui nous occupe. Pourtant, en modifiant un peu l’opinion de Ménage, qui y voit le même mot, on peut croire que l’ustensile dit *buffet* a servi, par une assimilation quelconque, à signifier un bureau, un comptoir;” and he adds, “dans le sens de partie de casque couvrant la joue, il tient à *buffe*, *buffet*, *bouffer*, mots qui se rapportent en effet à la joue.”

BUG. The insect. Some derive the word from *bug*, a

walking spectre; others from Gr. *βρονκος*, *βρονχος*, a locust without wings, which is from *βρωκω*, to eat, gnaw; but the word comes rather, by changes of *v* to *b*, from Dan. *væg-lus*—*væg* wall, *luus* louse. Conf. Sw. *vægge-luus*, Icel. *veggjalus*, G. *wegelaus*, *wandluis*, D. *weegluis*, *wandluis*. The bug deposits its eggs, not only in the crevices of bedsteads and other furniture, but also in the walls of rooms. In the Scandinavian provinces the house walls are usually constructed of wood, which are seldom covered with paper.

BULLACE, BULLIS, BOLAS. Sort of wild plum—Fr. *belloche*, *belloce*, *beloce*, *baloce*, id.; also rendered “chose de peu de valeur, peu considérable;” a word probably of Norman origin. Gaelic *bulàs*, a prune, is a borrowed word.

BUMPER A glass filled to overflowing. Said to be from O.F. *bonper*, boon companion, from *bon* good, *per* from *parilis*, equal; but more probably from Fr. *au bon père*, the English, when they were good Catholics, being accustomed to drink the Pope’s health in a full glass every day after dinner—“*au bon père*.” But see Spencer’s Anecdotes; and Quar. Rev. No. 63 (June, 1825), p. 243.

BUNNY, BUNNIE. Name for a rabbit; dim. of Sco. *bun*, *bunn*, the tail or brush of a hare (“I gript the malkings be the *bunns*, or be the neck.” Watson’s Coll. i, 69)—Gael. *bun*, bottom, foundation—r. of BOTTOM, *q.v.*

BUREAU. Lit. an office containing a bureau (Fr. *bureau*), properly a table covered with the thick woollen stuff called *bureau*;—Low L. *burellum* (*burellus*, tabula, index, also pannus)—O. Fr. *bure*, a thick woollen stuff of a red colour—Low L. *bura*, deep brown colour; through a word *bureus* or *burius*, from the old word *burrus*, ruddy, red—Gr. *πυρρος*.

BUST. Properly the trunk of the body without the head

—“*Quinque hominum busta, sive capite cæso*” (Annal. Mediolan. in Muratori); earlier, a dead body; before that, the grave in which a body was buried; earlier still, the place where the bodies of the dead were burnt.—It. *bústo*, id.—Low L. *bustum*, id.—*buro* for *uro*, to burn.

BYNIN. Liquid malt—Gr. *βυνη*, malt.

C.

CABERFEICH. A word applied by Highland sportsmen to the head and antlers of a stag—Gael. *cabaer-feidh*, a deer's horn or antler—*cabar*, a deer's horn, antler; *feidh* for *fiadh*, a fallow deer.

CAGOT. Name given to a degraded race inhabiting France, especially in Béarn and the Basque district—Fr. *cagot* (Low L. *cagotus*). Michel (Hist. des Races Maudites, ii. p. 284) says “Des Goths et des Arabes, s'étant réfugiés, sous les derniers Mérovingiens, au pied des Pyrénées, reçurent des habitants le nom injurieux de Cagots, c'est-à-dire *canes gothi*, chiens de Goths.” The name is rather from O.F. *caas-goths*, of the same meaning. The term seems to have been applied to the Goths as early as 507 on account of their attachment to Arianism.

CAISSON, CAISSOON. 1. In military affairs, a wooden chest in which bombs, and sometimes gunpowder, are put, to be laid in the way of an enemy. 2. A chest used in laying foundation of the pier of a bridge (Fr.), lit. a coffer, augmentive of *caisse*, a case, box—L. *capsa*—Gr. *καψα*—*καμψα*, a case or basket made of twigs—*καπτω*, to bend, curve.

CALCEOLARIA. A genus of plants, slipper-wort, so

called from the resemblance in the bilabiate corolla of the best-known species to a little shoe or slipper—L. *calceolus*, dim. of *calceus*, a shoe.

CALCULATE. To ascertain by computation—L. *calculatum*—*calculo*, lit. to make use of pebbles in teaching or practising calculation, as did the Romans—*calculus*, a pebble, dim. of *calx*, -*cis*, a stone.

CALF. The young of kine and some other animals—A.S. *cealf* (D. & Sw. *kalf*, Dan. *kalv*, Franc. & Alam. *chalp*) G *kalb*, id.; lit. foetus. Others derive the word from A. Gaulish *galba*, a calf, also fat. Conf. O.G. *galba*, *galbha*, hard, vigorous, stout, brawny.

CALUMET. Pipe of the American Indians, used for smoking tobacco, and as a symbol of peace and war. (Fr.) Some derive the word from L. *calamus*, a reed, which is improbable. The term is found in the works of Ferdinand de Soto as early as 1538, and is derived from one of the languages of N.W. America. In that of the Nez Percés it is *kelemot*, *kalāmet*; in the language of the Wallawallas, *tçalāmot*, *tcelāmot*; in Tshinuk, *tçelāmot*; in Upper Tshinuk, *kalāmot*.

CAMARILLA. Band or company of conspirators, a *cabal*, clique; lit. the audience-chamber or private room of a monarch or ruler—Sp. *camarilla*, a small room, dim. of *cámara*, a chamber—L. *camara*, id.; lit. a vault or roof—Gr. *καμαρα*, of Arabic origin.

CAMEO. A precious stone carved in relief (It.)—Low L. *camæus* = Barb. Gr. *καματος*, work, labour, toil—Gr. *καμνειν*, to work. Littré gives also *καρωτικον*, ouvrage fait à la main; *λιθοκαρωμενος*, orné de pierreries; *καμειον*, atelier d'ouvrier en fer; and he says *camée*, signifying properly a thing made by

the hand, has finally come to be used in a particular sense, as is frequently the case.

CANARD. An extravagant and ridiculous fabrication. Lacombe (Dict. de l'Industrie, Par. 1776) accounts for the word thus:—"On lit dans la *Gazette d'Agriculture* un procédé singulier pour prendre les canards sauvages. On fait bouillir un gland de chêne, gros et long, dans une décoction de séné et de jalap; on attache par le milieu à une ficelle mince, mais forte; on jette le gland à l'eau. Celui qui tient le bout de la ficelle doit être caché. Le gland avalé purge le canard, qui le rend aussitôt; un autre canard survient, avale ce même gland, le rend de même; un troisième, un quatrième, un cinquième s'enfilent de la même manière. On rapport à ce sujet l'histoire d'un huissier, dans le Perche, près l'étang du Gué-de-Chaussée, qui laissa enfler vingt canards; ces canards, en s'envolant, enlevèrent l'huissier. La corde se rompit, et le chasseur eut la cuisse cassée. Ceux qui ont inventé cette *histoire* auraient pu la terminer par une heureuse apothéose, au lieu de la terminer par un dénoûment aussi tragique." Larchey (Dict. Hist. Argot, Par. 1881), adds:—"La grossièreté de cette histoire, comme dit notre citation, l'aura fait prendre comme type des contes de *gazette*, et *canard* sera resté pour qualifier le genre entier. On trouve '*donner des canards*, tromper,' dans le Dictionnaire d'Hautel, 1808."

CANOE, CANOA. Boat made by hollowing out the trunk of a tree—Sp. *canóa*, said to be a word of W. Indian origin. Conf. Tshinuk *ekánem*, *kanēm*; Upper Tshinuk, *ekáném*, a canoe, boat.

CANÛN. In N. America, a narrow tunnel-like passage between high and precipitous banks formed by mountains or

table-lands, with often a river running beneath (*Bartlett*)—Sp. *cañon*, a tube or pipe, augmentive of *caña*—L. *canna*, of Arabic origin.

CAOUTCHOUC. Indiarubber, vegetable substance obtained from the juice of various plants, natives of S. America and India (Fr.)—W. Indian *cahuchu* or *cauchuc*—*caochu*, star-juice.

CAPELAN, CAPELIN, CAPELING, CAPLIN. A fish about length of a pilchard, in form like a ling, used as a bait for cod—Fr. *capelan*, *caplan*—Sp. *capelan*.

CAPERCAILZIE. A mountain-cock—Gael. *capull-coille*, horse (properly mare) of the wood—*capull* mare, *coille* wood. *Capull* comes from L. *caballus*, a horse—καβαλλης—καβαλλω—Dor. καταβαλλω, to throw down, “ab injiciendis oneribus; ut sit jumentum dossuarium, ταλαεργος, cui oppon.,” says Littleton.

CAPON. “I have a letter from Monsieur Biron to one Lady Rosaline. . . . Boyet, you can carve; break up this *capon*” (L. L. L. iv. 1, 50—60), substitution for Fr. *poulet* = a billet-doux.

CARAPA. A genus of trees whose seeds yield an oil called carap or crab oil, suitable for burning in lamps. Probably same word as Sp. *cardpa*, oil of a nut, fruit of an American tree, said to cure the gout, a word of Guiana origin.

CARBOY. Large globular glass vessel, protected with wicker-work, used for containing sulphuric acid and other corrosive liquids—Gael. & Ir. *carb*, a basket—L. *corbis*—*curvus*, crooked, because bound with crooked twigs.

CARD. Instrument for combing wool—Fr. *carde*—Low L. *cardus*—L. *carduus*, thistle, teasel—*caro*, to card wool, because used for that purpose.

CARIBOU, CARRIBOU (in French Caribou, Cariboux). Species of Arctic reindeer. The Canadians call it Carré-bœuf, which might translate sledge ox (from Fr. *carrée*), but the word is found written *macaribou*.

CARMINATIVES. Medicines which disperse wind—Low. L. *carminativa*, so called because they act as if by enchantment—L. *carmen*, an incantation; lit. a poem—*casmen*.

CARNATION. Species of clove-pink, having flowers of a carnation colour, *i.e.* flesh-colour—Fr. *id.*—L. *carnatione*—*carnatio*, fleshiness—*carne*—*caro*, flesh.

CARNEDD. In Archæology an artificial hillock—W. *carnedd*, heap of stones, tumulus—*car*, a heap.

CAROTID. Pertaining to two great arteries of the neck, which convey blood from the aorta to the head and brain. So called because the ancients believed sleep was caused by an increased flow of blood to the head through these vessels (“parcequ’on attribuoit le sommeil à la compression de ces artères,” says Larousse)—Gr. *καρωτιδες* (s. s. as *καρωτικαι αρτηραι*)—*καρω*, to cause a heavy sleep or drowsiness, to stupefy.

CARP (1). The fish—Fr. *carpe* (It. Sp. *cárpa*, Sw. *karp*)—Low L. *carpio*—L. *carpio*, to prey or feed upon.

CARP (2). To find fault with—L. *carpo*, *id.*, lit. to pluck off, crop, gather—Gr. *καρπω*.

CARVE, KEORVEN, KERVYN, KERUEN, KURUE. To cut meat at table—A. S. *ceorfan*, to carve, cut—*carpo*, to divide into parts—r. of CARP (2), *q.v.*

CASCARILLA. Name given by Spanish-Americans to all kinds of tonic barks, and in Peru to the different kinds of cinchona; but in England confined to one kind of bark, imported from equinoctial parts of America. So called

because it arrives in Europe in short, thin, brittle rolls—Sp. *casçarilla*—dim. of *cáscara*, rind, peel—*cásca*, bark for tanning leather—*casár*, to break into pieces.

CASSAVA, CASAVA, CASSADA, CASSADO. Bread made of the fæcula obtained from root of the tapioca plant—Sp. *cazábé*—Haytian *kasabi*.

CASSOCK. Under-vestment commonly worn by clergyman—Fr. *casaque*—It. *casacca*; properly a coat worn *in casa*, i.e. within doors.

CASSIS, CASSES. Kind of ratafia made from the fruit of the cassis or cakis, a tree growing on banks of little streams, called in France *cassis*.

CAT. The animal—A.S. *cat*, which some derive from L. *cautus*, cautious, sly; but the word is more probably from Gr. *καττα*, a cat, ferret (in Hom. by contrac. *κτις*), perhaps an imitative word. Conf. A. *قطة*, *kitt*, a cat.

CATGUT. Cords made of the twisted intestines of sheep. Corruption of *gut-cord*.

CATES. Provisions, food, victuals; especially delicacies, dainties—O.E. *acates*, all kinds of victuals except bread and drink purchased—O. Fr. *acat*, *achat*, buying, purchase.

CAUDINE FORKS. A not uncommon expression for being caught in a trap—*Furculæ Caudinæ* = *cul-de-sac*, defile, so called from Caudi or Cadium, town of the Samnites (now the village Airola), where the Roman army, under T. Veturius Calvinus and Sp. Posthumius, was obliged to surrender to the Samnites and pass under the yoke with the greatest disgrace. Conf. Liv. 9. 1. &c.; Lucan 2, 138; and Lemprière.

CAULIFLOWER, COLLY-FLOWER, COLLYFLORY. The plant—O.E. *col*—O. Fr. *col*, a cabbage—L. *caulis*, a

cabbage; lit. a stalk—Gr. *καυλος*, a stalk; *flory*—O. Fr. *flori—fleuri*, that which is in flower—*fleurir*, to flourish. Landais says “*chou-fleur*, sorte de *chou*, dont on mange la fleur, qui est blanche et ferme. On disait autrefois *chou flory*, dont on a fait chou-fleur.” Littré, “*chou* dont les rameaux et les fleurs naissantes se mangent.” Bescherelle, “Les *chou-fleurs* ont une organization singulière; les pédoncules des grappes de leur fleurs sont rapprochés de leur base et gênés les uns contre les autres. Avant la floraison, ils se déforment, se soudent ensemble, et deviennent charnus.” (Dict. d’Agr.)

CAUTION. Prudence, as it respects danger—L. *cautione. cautio*, syncope of *cavitio—cavitum*, supine of *caveo*, to take care, take heed—*cavus, cavum*, hollow; and so for (*in*) *cavum eo*, to go into a cave, which the ancients did for safety (*ut sibi caverent*). Conf. *pessum eo, exsequias eo, suppetias eo*.

CAVE, CAUE. A hollow place—O. Fr. *cave*—L. *cavea—cavus*, hollow—Gr. *χαφος—χαως*, abyss—*χάω*, to gape, be open, contain.

CAVIL. To raise captious and frivolous objections—Fr. *caviller*, id.—L. *cavillari*, to jeer, abuse, make sport—*caveo* (like *sorbillo* from *sorbeo*), to prevent, obviate.

CEDRATY. Fragrant variety of the lemon species, growing chiefly in Italy and S. of France—Fr. *cédrat* (It. *cedrato*), species of citron-tree—L. *cedras*—Gr. *κεδρος*.

CELEBRATE. To perform or keep with solemn rites—L. *celebratum*, known, famous; lit. customary, usual, frequent—*celebro*, lit. to frequent—*celeber*, much frequented—*creber*, made to increase—*cre* (r. of *cresco*, to grow)—Skt. *kri*, to do, make, perform.

CELIBATE. An unmarried man—L. *cælibatus*, single life, state of a man or woman unmarried—*cælebs*, unmarried

or single person—*κοιλιψ*—*κοιτη λειπω*, *carens lecto*. Conf. *αιγιλιψ*, *carens capris*; *κερκολιψ*, *carens caudâ*. See also Litt., Fest., Hier., Prisc., Isid., Quint.

CELT. The bronze chisel or instrument used by the ancient Keltic inhabitants of Europe, large numbers of which are preserved in public museums and private collections. From *L. celtis*, a chisel—from *cælo*, to engrave.

CHAFFINCH. The bird; the *fincke* and *bo-fincke* of the Fauna Suecica, the *winc* of the ancient British. Said to have been so named from delighting in *chaff*, although it rather delights in grain. In G. it is var. *fink*, *buch-fink* (beech fink), *edel-fink*, *garten-fink*, *gemeine-fink*, *roth-fink*, *schild-fink*, *wald-fink*. See FINCH.

CHAGRIN. Vexation, grief, sorrow—Fr. *chagrin*, which Diez derives from *chagrin* (D. *segrijn*, N.H.G. *zager*, It. *zigrino*, in dialects of Venice and the Romagna *zagrîn*, E. *shagreen*, *shagrin*), the grained leather so called. Scheler says, “comme on s’est servi des peaux de chagrin ou plutôt de phoque, à cause de leur rudesse, pour faire des râpes et des limes, on conçoit aisément que l’on ait métaphoriquement employé le mot *chagrin* pour désigner une peine rongeante; le mot *lima* en Italien, et *scie* en Français, présentent des métaphores analogues, et viennent à l’appui de cette étymologie.”

CHAMOIS, SHAMOIS. Only antelope found wild in Europe—Fr. *chamois*—O.G. *gams*, *gems* (Mod. G. *gemse*, It. *camózza*, Sp. *camúza*, *gamúza*, Sw. *gumse*, *vervex*, *aries castratus*)—Gr. *κεμας*, a fawn, roe, kind of antelope, Il. x. 361; also *κεμμας* and *κεμφας*.

CHAR. Delicious fresh-water fish, finest of which are found in the Westmoreland and Cumberland lakes. Said to

be from Gael. *cear*, blood, because of its red belly ; whence it is called in W. *torgoch*, lit. red-bellied (*torgochiad*, a red char fish, a red-bellied one).

CHARADE. Sort of riddle—Fr. *charade*, which some derive from Prov. *charrada*, a cart, from *char*, a car ; fig. used for a heap, a charretée de bavardages, a cartload of prattling. The word appears to have been in use in the 18th Century. Sébastian (Dict. de la Littérature, 1770) says it originated in Languedoc, and signified originally a discourse to kill time. He adds, “On dit en Languedoc allons faire des charrades pour allons passer l’après-soupé, ou allons veiller chez un tel, parceque, dans les assemblées de l’après-soupé, le peuple de cette province s’amuse à dire des riens pour passe-temps.”

CHARIVARI. A serenade of discordant or rough music, kettles and drums, used originally to annoy widows who married a second time at an advanced age, but also used on other occasions when the performers desired to annoy or insult anybody (Fr.)—O. Fr. *caribari*, *chalivari*, *calivaly*, *chalivali*—Low L. *charivarium*, *charavaritum*, *charavaria*. Diez thinks *chari* or *chali* is from L. *calix*, vase, pot ; others derive the Low L. word from L. *chalybarium*, from *chalybes*, objects in steel ; or from Norm. *charer*, Languedoc *chara*, to converse, to pass the time, to amuse oneself with (whence *charrada* chit-chat). Scheler gives O. Fr. *caribari*, *chalivali*—Low L. *charivarium*, *chalvaricum*—Pic. *queriboiry*—Dauph. *chanavari*—Mod. Prov. *taribari*. He says the vocable *vari* is found in many popular expressions denoting bruit, désordre, as in *hourvari*, *boulevari* ; and he thinks the first syllable has been formed by assimilation to the second, and that it represents a word for some utensil used in cuisine, serving as an instru-

ment of music. After referring to the Wallon *pailtège* = charivari, from *paill* = poêle, he thinks the etymological sense of charivari = "bruit de poêlons." He quotes Phillips über die Katzenmusiken (1849), and refers to his own work, Glossaire de Lille, p. 24.

CHARM, CHARME. Spell, enchantment—Fr. *charme*, an enchantment—L. *carmine*—*carmen*, verse, poem, song—*casmen*—*casno* (whence *cano*, like *dumus* for *dusmus*), to sing; whilst *carmen*, a card (for wool or flax), is from *caro*, to card wool.

CHARNECO. A sweet wine mentioned by Shakespeare, Beaumont and Fletcher, and others. Here's a cup of *charneco*, 2 H. VI. ii. 3. So called from Charneca, a village near Lisbon, where it was made.

CHASUBLE, CHASIBLE, CHESIBLE. An outward vestment worn by priests in saying mass—Fr. *chasuble*—Low L. *casabula*, *casubla*, *cassibula* (It. *casipola*, *casipula*, *casupola*), a hooded garment covering the person like a little house; lit. a little hut or cottage, dim. of It. or L. *casa*, a house

CHAT. To talk in a light familiar manner; abbrev. of *chatter*—O.E. *chateren*—Fr. *caqueter*, to prattle, chatter; lit. to cackle, said of hens and geese.

CHAUVINISM. Enthusiastic unreflecting devotion to any cause, especially absurdly exaggerated patriotism or military enthusiasm—Fr. *chauvinisme*; lit. sentiments of Chauvin, *i.e.* Nicholas Chauvin, principal character in a French comedy played with success at the time of the Restoration. He represented a ragged veteran of the Empire who was continually talking of his achievements at Austerlitz and Jena, and his determination to take a

brilliant revenge for Waterloo. Since then a *Chauviniste* has come to mean a man who is always seeking quarrels with his neighbours, and will not admit that any one is brave or great but himself. He cares little under what government or for what cause he fights, so long as it gives him the opportunity of fighting, and thereby obtaining *gloire*, which is the lasting object of his life. He is at the same time by no means indifferent to more material considerations.

CHERT. Name often applied to hornstone and to any impure flinty rock, including the jaspers (*Dana*)—Ir. *ceart*, a pebble.

CHOPIN. A French half-pint liquid measure, nearly equal to an English pint—Fr. *chopine*, dim. of *chope*, a sort of goblet in form of a truncated cone; or direct from G. *schoppen*, a pint measure, perhaps allied to *schöpfen*, to draw water.

CHUM. Close companion, bosom friend, intimate; in var. dial. a bedfellow. The derivations from A.S. *cuma*, guest, and Fr. *chômer*, to rest, are improbable. Bailey renders *chum* "a chamber-fellow to a student at the university;" and the word has been corrupted from *chamber-fellow*. Conf. Fr. *camarade de chambre*, a chum.

CICATRICE. Scar of a wound (Fr.)—L. *cicatrice*—*cicatrix*, a wound healed over, scar—*cæco*, to shut or close up; others say from *κικυω*, valeo; or *κικυς*, vis, robur. Isid. 4, Orig. 8, 23, "*cicatrix est obductio vulneris, naturalem colorem partibus servans, dicta quòd obducatur vulnera, atque obcœcit.*"

CINDER. Remains of any substance burnt but left in form—Fr. *cendre*, or A.S. *sinder*, scoria, slag, with infixed *d*—L. *ciner*—*cinis*, ashes—Gr. *κοις*, dust.

CLAP. Venereal infection (*Latham*)—O. Fr. *clapier* (*clapoir, clapoire*), lieu de débauche (Le Monastère des Corde-

liers de Paris, qui est le plus fertile *clapier* de moines qui sont d'ici à Rome: Lanoe 141. Ce *clapier-ci* est par d'aucuns appelé gerène, toutefois improprement: O. De Serres, 412); properly a place where rabbits hide to deceive the dogs; according to some from *clapier* (Prov. *clapiera*), tas de pierres—*clap*, tas, monceau, or Low L. *clapus*, i.q. *clapa*, acervus, congeries lapidum, hara cunicularia—Kymric *clap*, *clump*, mass, heap; or from Icel. *klaupp* (*kleppr*), a rock. Ménage, on the authority of Le P. Labbe, derives *clapier* from *lepus*, thus; *lepus*, *lapus*, *lapinus*, *lapinarium*, *lapiarium*, *clapiarium*, *clapier*. Conf. also O. Fr. *clapises*, public resorts of infamous character; and see Saint Foix, Essais sur Paris, Œuvres, t. iii. p. 73, dans Pougens.

CLASP, CLASPE, CLESP, CLAPSE, Hook for fastening—Gael. *clasb*, *clasba*, or Ir. *clasba*. Conf. Belg. *ghespe*, fibula; *ghespen*, fibulâ nectere.

CLEMENT. Gentle, calm, placid, still—L. *clemente*, which Vossius derives from *clino*, to bend, bow; *mens*, mind. According to others, *clemens* is quasi *lenimens* (with common prefix *c*)—*lenis*, soft, gentle, mild; and *mens*.

CLERESTORY, CLERSTORY, CLEARSTORY. In Gothic architecture an upper storey or row of windows in a church, tower, or other erection. So called, as some say, from rising *clear* above the adjoining parts of the building. In French it is called *cléistère*, *clair-étage*, and *clair-voye*; in Italian *chiaro piano*. Bailey renders the word *clear* (in architecture) "inside work." One meaning of *clear* is "open;" the Low L. *clareria* signifies a window (*fenestra*), in O. Fr. *esclaire*, *esclairier*, lueur, clarté, fenêtre, soupirail d'une cave.

CLERK. Properly a clergyman, minister—O. Fr. *clerc*—

L. *clericus*—Gr. κληρικός, of the clergy; originally pertaining to casting of lots—κληρος, a casting of lots, a lot, transp. of Heb. גִּזְרֹל, *gorol*, a lot, little stone to decide lots.

CLIMATE. Region or tract of land differing from another by the temperature of the air—Gr. κλιμα, so called from the country inclining towards the Pole; lit. declivity, slope, inclination—κλινω, to incline; lit. to make to bend, slope or slant.

CLINICAL. A word used in connection with instruction communicated to students at the sick beds of hospital or other patients; lit. pertaining to a bed—Fr. *clinique*—L. *clanicus*—Gr. κλινικός, id.—κλινη, a bed, couch—κλινω, to recline. See CLIMATE.

CLOWN. Lit. a countryman, rustic—L. *colonus*, a country fellow at service, herd, husbandman; properly, one who cultivates hired land, who tills land—*colo*, to till, labour.

CLUMSY. Awkward, wanting dexterity; lit. without grace of shape, &c.—Sw. *klunsig*, shapeless—*kluns*, a knob. Ihre renders Su. Goth. *kluns*, massa quavis conglomerata; and adds, “Nos inde, quod vel obesum vel alias præ mole suâ informe est, *klunsig* appellare solemus. Angli *clumsy hand* dicunt manum prægrandem.”

COACH. Carriage having seats fronting each other—O. Fr. *coche* (O.G. *kotsche*, *cotschy*, *gotschi*, *gutschi*, *gutsche*, *kutze*—It. *côcchio*—Low L. *coccus*, currus, Pol. *kocz*, Hung. *kocsi*), said to have been named from Kocs or Kotsi, Hungary, where it was first made, and whence it was first introduced into France. The word is more probably from L. *cisium*, a carriage or chariot with two wheels, for men only. Bullet (Dissert. sur les Origines des Carrosses, 1826, &c., 8vo, p. 484) says “le *cisium* était une espèce de char fort léger, à deux roues ;

dans lequel on mettait une caisse de bois ou d'osier, où s'asseyait l'homme qui allait sur cette voiture. Il était tiré par trois mules; on s'en servait quand on voulait faire diligence. Dans les passages des auteurs qui parlent du *cisium*, ce sont toujours des hommes qui vont dans cette voiture, et jamais des femmes."

COAL, COL. The common fossil fuel—A.S. *col*—O.G. *kole*—a word *κελος*—*κελαινος*—*κμελας*—*μελας*, black.

COBRA DE CAPELLO. Species of snake—Ptg. *côbra de capêllo*, snake with a hood. *Côbra* is a corruption of L. *colubra*, fem. of *coluber*, a serpent, which Vossius derives from *colo*, "quia nemora (add. tecta) incolit;" Scaliger from *κολυμβαν*, "quia subeat cavernas." *Capêllo* is from It. *capêllo*, lit. skin of the human head—L. *capillus*.

COCK, COCK-BOAT. See Cog.

COCK-A-LEEKIE. Scotch soup made of winter *leeks* and old *cocks*.

COCKLES. Common name for the venous and arterial channels above and around upper portion of the heart. Latham thinks the term was derived from the likeness of the heart to a cockle-shell, and in the zoological name for the cockle and its congeners being *Cardium*, from *καρδια*, heart. It may have been so called from a fancied resemblance of such channels to the shell-fish called cockle—Fr. *coquille*, a shell.

COCKNEY, COKENEY, COKENAY, COKNAY, COKNAYE. Native or resident of the City of London. Wedgwood derives the word from Fr. *coquelinier*, to pamper, spoil (properly *chant du coq*); others from Fr. *coquin*, an idle person, citizens generally living a less active life than country people; or from *cocker*, to fondle; or from Fr. *coquiné*, or Low L. *coquinatus*—*coquinare*, to serve in a kitchen—L. *coquina*, a

kitchen. The Fr. *cocagne* is a land of milk and honey, a plentiful country. Minshew relates a story of a very ignorant person, son of a citizen, who whilst riding with his father out of London heard a horse neigh, and, having asked his father what the horse did, the answer was "The horse doth neigh." On riding further and hearing a cock crow, the son said, "Doth the cock neigh also?" See Blount's *Glossographia* (1681).

COD, CODDE. The fish—L. *gadus*—Gr. γαδος. Conf. G. *gadde*.

CÆCUM. First portion of large intestine; blind gut (properly *intestinum cæcum*)—*cæcus*, blind, from its being open only to one part.

COG. A boat; fishing-boat—W. *cwch*, boat; lit. a round concavity: hence dim. *coggle*, a little boat, a cock-boat; also *cock* (Ir. *coca*, It. *cocca*, D. & Dan. *kaag*), now *cock-boat*.

COGGLE. See Cog.

COIL, QUOIL. In Temp. i. 2; G. V. i. 2; M. N. D. iii. 2; Ham. iii. 1; M. Ado iii. 3; v. 2; A. W. ii. 1; C. of E. iii. 1; John ii. 1; Tim. i. 2; T. A. iii. 1; R. & J. ii. 5, trouble, tumult, bustle. Bailey renders the word a clutter, noise, or tumult; also the breech of a great gun; and he says to keep a coil is to make a noise, clutter, or bustle, perhaps from Teut. *kollern*, to chide. Richardson renders *coil*, to make any bubbling, bustling, confused stir or noise. He says G. *kollern* or *kolleren* signifies *increpare*, *objurgare*, and he derives it from *koller*, to seize one by the collar.

COIN. Metal stamped for currency (Fr.)—L. *cuneum*—*cuneus*, a wedge, first currency of metal being, in all probability, in the form of wedges. Others derive the word from Gr. κοινος, common.

COKE, COAK. Fuel made by burning pit-coal under earth, and quenching the cinders. Low G. *koke*, Catal. *coca*, cake. Others say from L. *coctus*, for *carbo coctus*, baked coal—r. of *coquo*, to bake.

COLONY. Originally a number of people (*coloni*) transferred from one country or place to another, where lands were allotted to them. The meaning of the word was extended to signify the country or place where colonists settled—Fr. *colonie*—L. *colonia*—*colonus*—r. of CLOWN, *q.v.*

COLD-HARBOUR. Name of a great many localities in England. Sir R. C. Hoare says he always found this term in the vicinity of a Roman road. The term has been derived from Brit. *col* hill, *arbhar* an army. (Ir. *arbhar* is host, army; *coll* is a head). Others derive the word from Brit. *cail-ervawr*, the great fold, *i.e.* for sheep. Conf. Gent. Mag. for Dec. 1844, July 1849, and Nov. 1849; and Archæologia for 11 Jan. 1849.

COLLIE, COLLY, COLLEY. Variety of dog—Sco. *collie*, *colley*, *coly*—*coll*, *colle*, common name for a dog, or *culyie*, term used in calling to a whelp, voc. of Gael. *cuilean*, a whelp, puppy, cub, vulg. *culean*. Conf. Ir. *cuileann*, *coilen*, *coilean*; Corn. *coloin*, Arm. *colen*, Manx *quallian*, W. *celyn*.

COLOCYNTH. The bitter apple, kind of cucumber—L. *colocynthus*—Gr. *κολοκυνθις*, properly *κολοκυντη*, wild gourd, according to Hehn so called from its colossal size, and said to be from root of COLOSSUS, *q.v.*

COLD, KALD. Without heart or warmth—A.S. *kald*—M. Goth. *kalds*—L. *gelidus*, cold as ice—*gelu*, icy coldness, frost, cold—Sicilian *γελα*, hoar frost formed into ice, whence Gela, name of a city in Sicily. Conf. Steph. Byz.

COLOSSUS. A gigantic statue (L.)—Gr. *κολοσσος*, *id.*

originally a large statute in ancient Rhodes representing a giant, which Curtius derives from *κολεκανος*, *κολακανος*, long and lean.

COMBE, COMB, COOMB, COOMBE. Valley or hollow between two hills—A.S. *comb*, *cumb* (Fr. *combe*, Sp. Low L. *comba*), a valley—Anc. Brit. *kum*, *cuum* (W. *cwm*, Corn. *cum*) a hollow, dale—Gr. *κυμβος*, a cavity, hollow, recess.

COMEDY. Humorous dramatic representation—Fr. *comédie*—L. *comœdia*—Gr. *κωμωδια*, a play, comic poem, performance invented by the Dorians, and at first represented in country villages—*κωμη* a village (a Dorian word), *ωδη* a song. Others render the word revel, song—*κωμος*, a revel; or derive it from the god *Κωμος*, who presides over revels. Conf. Bentley's Phalaris, 337 sq.; Arist. Poët. iii. and iv.

COMPANION. In ships the framing and sash-lights upon the quarter-deck or round-house, through which light passes to the cabins and decks below; a raised hatch or cover to the cabin stair of a merchant vessel—O. Sp. *compañia*, an outhouse. Hence companion ladder, companion way.

COMPOUND. In India, a term applied to the yard or inclosed space surrounding a dwelling Ptg. *campinho*, a little field, dim. of *câmpo*—L. *campus*.

CON, CONN. To know or make known, to know how to do, to study over, dwell upon (Chauc.: to be able to answer)—O. E. *conne*, to know—A.S. *cunnan*, to know, know how to do.

COND. To guide a ship in her right course, give the word of direction to the man at the helm (found in Chaucer)—abbrev. of *conduct*.

CONDAMINE. Along the Mediterranean shore, from Marseilles to Genoa, a name given to a small level space near

the sea or on the slopes; a neutral ground belonging originally to the neighbouring lords, or alternately to one of them. See CONDOMINIUM.

CONDOMINIUM, CONDOMINION. "There has never been any idea of re-establishing the European control (in Egypt) or the Anglo-French *condominium*." "The maintenance of a *condominium*, which in future can only cause us every kind of embarrassment." D. Tel. 14 Oct. 1882, p. 5. Ducange says "Condamina, vel condomina, Narbonensibus *Condomine*, quasi Condominium à jure unius Domini dicta, vel, ut alii volunt, quasi Campus Domini, nam in Occitaniâ, maximè versus Sevensas, *Camp*, aut *Con*, Campum sonat, ubi hæ Condominæ ab omni onere agrario immunes censentur." See N. & Q. 6th S. vi. 326, 522; vii. 475. Migne gives Low L. "*condominus*, seigneur, celui qui est seigneur conjointement avec quelque autre, d'un pays."

CONDOR. A species of vulture of S. America, largest of the kind (Sp.)—*cuntur*, in language of the Incas.

CONGER. The sea-eel—Gr. *κογγρος*, in ancient times a much-esteemed fish.

CONSULT. To advise with—L. *consulto*, to consult, deliberate, freq. of *consulo*—*con* for *cum*, with; *saliō*, to spring, leap—Gr. *αλλομαι*, id. Forcellini says, "ut propriè dicatur, *cum* plures eâdem de re, quasi consilientes, sententias et consilia sua conjungunt;" and Martinius, "quia qui consulunt, rationibus in unam sententiam quasi saliunt."

CONUNDRUM. A riddle the answer to which contains a pun; according to others "a loose jest, quibble, mean conceit (a cant word)" Ford (The Lover's Melancholy, 1629, ii. 2) gives a verb *conumdrumed*; "you are but whimsical yet, and *conumdrumed*, or so." In Fuller's *Abel Redivivus*

(1651, p. 61), we have *conimbrum*: "But these *conimbrums*, whether reall or nominall, went downe with Erasmus like chopt hay." The word does not occur in Coles's Eng. Lat. Dict. (1679—1772), but is found in Fielding. In Pembroke-shire *condrim* is used for perplexity, confusion of mind, trouble. A correspondent of Notes & Queries says, "with some the conundrum is a sorry joke; with others, a witty saying; the proper or true conundrum must indicate an imaginary or fanciſul agreement between some two objects that have no real congruity. This similarity of the two must of course be expressed in the answer, which is to the conundrum what the point is to the epigram; but still with this peculiarity, that it (the answer) always suggests some amusing feature of resemblance common to the two incongruous objects indicated in the question. This feature, then, common to the two objects and expressed in the answer, which is the essence of the conundrum, might in Greek be termed κοινον δυοιν (*commune duorum*); substitute the L. *duorum* for the Gr. δυοιν, or, more briefly, *koinon d'rum*, whence *conundrum*." The same correspondent also suggests that the word might come from *conventum*, an agreement, found *conuentum*, which, by gradual corruption, might become *conundrum*. Other derivations are from D. *kond rondom* (*rondom kond*), "known round about;" and also from L. *conandum*, "something to be attempted. *Conumdrum* may also have been corrupted from a word *conning-drum*, from *drum*, an assembly or party; and *conning*, from *conn*, which Bailey renders "to learn or get without books"—A.S. *connan*, to know. It might even come from Fr. *calembour* (a pun, witticism), by change of *cal* to *can*, *con*; and *bour* to *bre*, *dre*, *dru*; thus *calembour*, *canembour*, *canember*, *canumber*, *conumber*,

conumbrum, conundrum. For etymology of *calembour*, see my *Verba Nominalia*. Conf. also Notes & Queries, 2nd S. vii. 29; 6th S. ii. 348, 470; iii. 114; iv. 154; v. 96.

CONVOLVULUS. A plant, bindweed (L.), so called because many of the species roll round and twine about other bodies—*convolvere*, to wrap or wind about, roll together. Hence *convolvulus*, a caterpillar that rolls itself up in a leaf.

CONY, CONEY, CONI. A rabbit—O. Fr. *conil*—L. *cuniculus* (whence Mod. Gr. *κυνικλος*), dim. of *cuneus*, a wedge, because the rabbit burrows into the earth wedge-like (“quia cunei instar findit terram”). See also Varro, Pliny, and Littleton (Dict.)

COPECK. A Russian copper coin, 100th part of a rouble—Russ. *kopejka*—Pol. *kopijka*, a little lance, because the old copeck resembled one. Conf. OBOLUS.

CORAL. A hard substance, now held to be a skeleton of a congeries of animals belonging to a class of *Polypi*—Gr. *κοραλλιον*, *κουραλιον*, according to same, dim. of *κουρη*, Ion. for *κορη*, a name of Persephone—*κορη*, a maid; others say a dim. of *κουρα* (Ion. *κουρη*), shearing—*κορευω*, to shear, clip, because it is chipped off in the sea; “quoniam κορεται εν τη αλι.”

CORK. Bark of the cork tree, used for stoppers—Sp. *córcho*—L. *cortice*—*cortex*—*corium*, bark, skin; *tego*, to cover. Isid. 17, Orig. 6, 15, says *cortex* was anciently *corux*; and adds, “Dictus autem *cortex* quòd *corio* lignum *tegat*.” *Corium* may be from Heb. עור, 'or, the skin.

CORRIE, CORRI, CORRY, CORREI. Hollow bosom of a mountain in which, on account of the snow there lying, the vegetation is often more luxurious than in the lower ground—Gael. *corrach*, steep, precipitous.

CORROBOREE, CORROBORIE, In Queensland, a meeting of the tribes to dance and sing to same air composed by a gifted creature who is suspected of magical art, and is *en rapport* with the spirit of evil. Sat. Rev. 17 Sep. 1881, hence "*corrobories* for rain," &c. The word is derived from the Cornu *cool-a-booro*, God; properly "Master of all the Blacks and created things."

CORRODY, CORODY. Allowance of meat, drink, or clothing due to the king from an abbey or other religious house for sustenance of such of his servants as he may select to receive it—Low L. *corrodium*, *corredium*, *conredium*, *conredum*—O. Fr. *conroi*, *conroy*, provision, repast, care, which Roquefort derives from L. *cura*, care. He gives *avoir conroi*, *prendre conroi*, avoir soin, faire cas de quelque chose. But qu. rather from *con* with, *roi* king.

CORVETTE. Advice boat; a small sloop of war (Fr.)—Ptg. *corvêta* (Sp. *corbêta*, Mod. Gr. *κορβερτον*), a slow-sailing ship of burden—L. *corbita*, id. (Homines spissigradissimos, tardiores, quàm *corbitæ* sunt in tranquillo mare; Plaut. Pœn. iii. 1, 3); opposed to celox, swift-sailing ship, a cutter, yacht—lit. the thing provided with a basket—*corbis*. (" *Corbitæ* dicuntur naves onerariæ, quòd in malo earum summo pro signo *corbes* solerent suspendi " (Fest. p. 30)—*curvus*, because woven together with crooked twigs.

COS. Variety of lettuce introduced from Isle of Cos, belonging to Turkey.

COSHER, COSHERER. In Ireland, one who pretends to be an Irish gentleman and will not work, free-feaster, free guest—Ir. *cosair*, feast, banquet; *fear*, man. Hence to *cosher*, *coshery*, *coshering*. See Times, 11 March, 1865; Sir James Ware, Antiq. Hibern.; Notes & Queries, 3rd S. vii. 257,

391—3, 450; O'Reilly's, Begley's, O'Connell's, and O'Brien's Irish Dicts.; and Shaw and Armstrong's Gaelic Dicts. under "Cosair."

COSSAK, KOSSAK. Light-armed Russian soldier. The Cossacks were so called because, for want of arms, peasants at first used their scythes—Russ. *kosétsa*, *kosake*, *kasake*, a scytheman—*kosá*, a scythe; Turkish *kasāk* is a borrowed word.

COSSET. A lamb reared without aid of the dam; a lamb brought up by hand. The etymology is doubtful. It may be a dim. of O. Fr. *cos*, *cors*—corps, body—L. *corpus*; or a dim. of a word *cos*—O. Fr. *cors*, court, petit—L. *curtus*; or a dim. formed from Low L. *cozzio*, porcellus—Fr. *cochon*.

COSTARD (1). A round bulky apple, from a word *cosse*, dim. of a word *cosset*, dim. of O. Fr. *cosse*, a head, properly the envelope of certain leguminous grains (Mod. Fr. *cod*, husk, shell; E. *cod*, *codd*, husk, envelope or pod in which seeds are contained); *ard*, like. Littré compares Fr. *cosse* with Namur *cose*, Rouchi *cossiau*, which he derives from Flemish *schlosse*, Low G. *schote*.

COSTARD (2). "Take him over the *costard* with the hilt of thy sword." Rich. III, i, 4. A head; so called from resemblance to the costard apple. See **COSTARD (1)**.

COTTON, COTTEN. To unite, like, agree, adhere to; previously to go on prosperously, to succeed. Bartlett claims the word as an Americanism. Others say to *cotton* on to a man is probably from the finishing of cloth, which, when it *cottons*, or rises to a regular nap, is nearly or quite completed. It is often joined with *geer*, which is also a technical and manufacturing term. But see Nares, quoting B. & Fl. Mons. Tho. iv. 8; Lyly, Alex., and Camp, iii. 4, O. Pl. ii. 122;

Family of Love, D, 3 b; Hist. Capt. Stukely, B, 2 b; Beehive of Rom. Ch. R, 2, 7; True Tragedie of Ric. III. 1594.

COUNSEL. Barrister—abbrev. of counsellor—Fr. *conseiller*—*consiliarius*—r. of CONSULT, *q.v.*

COUSIN, COSIN. Son or daughter of an uncle or aunt—Norm. *cousin*, *couson* (Prov. *cosin*, *cozin*, Low L. *cosinus*), which Littré derives from L. *consobrinus*, child of a mother's sister—*cum* with, *sobrinus* cousin, said to be a contrac. of *sororinus*—*soror*, sister. Ménage derives the word from *congenus* (say *congenis*), “ex eodem genere;” thus, *congenus*, *conginus*, *conginus*, *congin*, cousin. It comes rather from *consanguineus*, lit. a kinsman from the same blood by the father's side; a brother by the same father; a cousin-german—*con*—*cum*, with, together; *sanguineus*, of blood—*sanguis*, blood.

COVE. Small inlet, creek or bay—A.S. *cófa*, an inner room, a den (W. *cwb*, a hollow place; Icel. *kofi*, a cavern)—L. *cavus*, hollow—r. of CAVE, *q.v.*

COWARD. One destitute of courage. The word has been variously derived from “*cow* and G. *aerd*, nature, *q.d.* cow-hearted, or of the nature of a cow;” from O. Fr. *couârd*—*couë*, a tail; from Belg. *koud-hert*, cold heart; from *caudatus* (that hath a tail, tailed); and from *culvert*, a poltroon—*culum* tail, *verto* to turn. Most probable derivation is from It. *codârdo*—*coda* tail, *ard* like. Ferrari derives the word from *coda* simply, thus—*coda*, *codarus*, *codardus*; and says, “Quia post principia lateat, et in extremâ acie quæ veluti cauda agminis est;” and Ménage (Orig. Ital.) adds, “Dalla coda che fra le gambe portano i cani paurosi, dicono gli altri.”

COYOTE, CAYOTE. Mexican name for the American

jackal—Sp. *coyóte*—Ind. (Nahüatl) *coyotl*. Hence the Californian miners' term "cayotting," to indicate tunnelling or driving into a hill as the cayote does. Conf. N. and Q, 6th S. x. 428; xi. 37.

CRANTS. A garland or wreath (Ham. v. 1, 255)—Dan. *krands* (O.D. *krants*, Mod. D. *krans*, a garland, wreath, Sw. and Belg. *krans*, G. *kranz*)—Gr. *κορωνίς*, a wreath, id.

CREAM. Unctuous or oily part of milk—Fr. *crème*—Low L. *crema* (*lactis*) or *cremum*—by change of meaning—L. *cremor*, thick juice or milky substance proceeding from corn or fruit when soaked or pressed, thick broth, barley broth—Gr. *κριμμον*, barley, spelt, and wheat coarsely ground—*κρι* for *κριθη*, barley.

CRETIN. In the Valais and other Alpine valleys, name given to one suffering from a particular kind of idiocy prevalent there—Fr. *crétin*, one affected with cretinism, *i.e.* complete idiocy ("individu affecté de crétinisme, c'est-à-dire d'idiotisme complet, et d'une difformité physique caractérisée par des goîtres, plus ou moins volumineux, le long du cou"), which some derive from Romance *cretina*, "créature, *i.e.* misérable créature." Génin says from *christianus*, "à cause que les imbéciles étaient considérés comme des personnes innocentes et chrétiennes." Bescherelle says, "par contr. du mot *chrétien* par excellence, parcequ'on croit les crétins, qu'on nomme aussi cagots, incapable de commettre aucun péché, n'ayant aucune conscience de ce qu'ils font. Scheler derives the word from L. *creta*, craie, à cause de la couleur blanchâtre de la peau des crétins;" others again from G. *kreidling*, id.; from *kreide*, chalk, from same root, with which Littré agrees.

CRETONNE. Kind of cotton fabric made in Normandy, named from the maker.

CREWEL, CRUEL. Yarn or worsted wound on a ball—D. *kluwen*, lit. clew, clue. Hence crewel-work.

CRIBRATION. In pharmacy, the act of sifting or riddling drugs—L. *cribrum*, a sieve, strainer, colander, &c.—*cribrare*, to pass through a sieve—*cerno*, to separate—akin to *κρινω*—Skt. *kri*, to separate; lit. to do, make, prepare. Hence *cribiform*, resembling a sieve or riddle; term applied to the lamina of the ethmoid bone, through which the fibres of the olfactory nerve pass to the nose (*forma*, form).

CROCODILE. Huge reptile resembling a great lizard—L. *crocodilus*—Gr. *κροκοδειλος*, id., also a lizard. Some assert that *κροκοδειλος* was the name given by the Ionians to a lizard common throughout Greece, and was afterwards applied by them to the crocodile in Egypt after they had travelled in that country (Conf. Herod. ii. 69). Others derive the name from *κροκος* saffron, *δειλος* fearing, because the land crocodile fears the sight or smell of saffron, which the Egyptians placed before their bee-hives to protect them from this animal, which is fond of honey. Others again derive the word from *δειλιαω* to fear, *κροκη* the shore, because the crocodile fears falling into snares or traps on the sea-shore or at the mouths of rivers, or because its feet are sadly cut in passing over stony ground. Conf. Stephanus, who also writes the word *κερκοδειλος*.

CROMLECH. In archæology, term applied to large flat stones laid across others in an upright position, frequently found in Great Britain and Ireland, Brétagne, Denmark, Germany, Spain, Jersey, and even in Asia and America. Armstrong derives the word from Gael. *crom-leac*, lit. “stone of bending or of worship.” Pughe gives W. *crom-llech*, which he translates, “a stone that is of a flat or concave form, or

that inclines or bends downwards." Le Gonidec (Villemarqué) derives Bas. Bret. *kroumlec'h*, which he, however, renders "monument des Celtes composé de pierres plantées en cercle," from *kroumm*, courbe, courbé; *lec'h*, *léac'h*, or *liac'h*, pierre sacrée.

CRONE. An old woman (in Chaucer also an old ewe)—Gael. *crion*, old—Gr. *χρονος*, age.

CRUDE. Not brought to perfection, unfinished, immature, undigested; lit. raw—L. *crudus*—*κρυωδης*, icy, chill, —*κρυος*, icy-cold, chill, frost; *ειδος*, form.

CROWD, CROUD, CROUDE, CROWTH, CROUTH, CRWTH. Fiddle, violin—W. *crwth*, or Gael. or Fr. *cruit*—L. *corda*, string of a musical instrument—G. *χορδη*.

CRUMPET. Kind of soft cake or bread—*crumb-bread*, bread baked without crust.

CSARDAS. National Hungarian dance—Hung. *csárdás*, lit. an aubergiste on a heath—*csárda*, cabaret on a heath.

CUCUMBER, CUCUMER. Name of a plant and its fruit—L. *cucumer* (*cucumis*), which Furlanetto derives from præt. pass. *κεκυμαι*—*κυω*, tumeo: "Significatur enim herba quædam cujus fructus in ventrem crescit oblongum." But Varro, 5, L.L. 21, derives the word from its crookedness: "*Cucumeres dicuntur a curvare, ut curvimeres dicti.*"

CUFF. Blow with the fist; corrupted from Gr. *κολαφος*, a cuff, buffet, box on the ear.

CURAÇAO. A liqueur flavoured with orange-peel, cinnamon, and mace, said to have been so named from Curaçao or Curaçoa, an island in the Caribbean Sea, belonging to the Dutch, where it was first made. By the bye, Ptg. *curacão* signifies "cure or curing of any distemper."

CURMUDGEON. Miserly, niggardly person. Some derive the word from Fr. *cœur* heart, *méchant* wicked; but it is found written *cornmudgin*, and is from *corn-mudgin*, hoarder of corn—*mudge*, to hoard—O. Fr. *mucer* (*mucier*, *muchier*), to hide—L. *amicire*, to veil, cover, wrap up; properly, to throw around—*am*, *amb* for *ambi*, around; *jacio*, to throw, cast. *Muciez* is found in Fable du Lion Malade, par Marie de France; and *muchier* in Servantois, MSS. de N. D. No. $\frac{21}{3}$, fol. 305 et 306.

CURRACH. Anciently, a boat made of hides stretched on a keel and ribs of wood, much like the boats still used by the Greenlanders—Gael. *curach*, boat, skiff, small boat of wicker covered with hides (Ir. *corrac*; Sp. *cúro*, a small boat used on the Garonne).

CUTTER. Vessel with one mast, having fore and aft sails. So named from cutting through the water, sailing fast.

CYCLAS. In antiquity, an upper garment made of rich stuff or silk, which did not become a military garment till the reign of Edw. II.—*κυκλας*, female robe of ceremony; lit. that encircles, that is round.

CYGNET, CIGNET. Young swan; dim. of Fr. *cigne*—L. *cygnus*, *cycnus*—Gr. *κυκνος*. According to Scheler, O. Fr. *cisne*, Sp. & Ptg. *císne*, are from a different root.

D.

DAD. A word used by children for *father*. That this vocable was formed by onomatopœia is proved by the following: O.G. *ætte*, Low G. *taite*, *tatte*, O.D. *teyte*, Fries. *tayte*, *heyte*, *hayte*, Goth. *atta*, W. & Armor. *tad*, Bret. *tad*, *tal*, Ir.

daid, O. L. *tata*, L. *atta* (whence *attavus*), Sp. & Ptg. *taíta*, Gr. *τατα*, *αττα*, Lapp. *attje*, Finn. *taata*, Esth. *taat*, Votj. *ataj*, Ostj. *ata*, Boh. *otee*, Dalm. *otees*, Mag. *atym*, Basq. *aita*, Skt. *tātā*, Proto. Med. *ata*, *adda*, Accad. *add*, *adda*, Hind. *तात*, *tāt*, Turk. *تا*, *atā*, Gyp. *dad*, *dada*, Mex. *taki*, Sioux *otah*, Moxa *tata*, Poconchi *tat*, Othomi *tah*, Tuscarora *ata*, Totonak *tlat*, Greenland *atátak*, Kadjak *attaga*, Chukchi *atta*, *attaka*, Aleutian *athan*, Kinai *tadak*, Jap. *tete*.

DAFFODIL. Plant of the lily kind—O.E. *affodill*, *affodille*—O. Fr. *affrodille*, *aphrodille*, *asphrodile* (It. *asfodillo*, Sp. *asfodélo*, D. *affodile*)—L. *asphodelus*—Gr. *ασφοδελος*, according to some for *σφοδελος*, from *σφοδulos* or *σφονδulos*, a vertebra, joint of the backbone, head of the artichoke—*σφονδυλη*, a root resembling sulphium, Att. for *σπονδυλη*, *σπονδulos*—*σπονυς*.

DAINTY, DAINTE, DAINTIE, DAYNTE, DEINTE, DEINTIE, DEYNTE. A delicacy—O. Fr. *dainté*, *daintié*, *deintié*, *deintiet*, *deinté*, *denté*, bon morceau, friandise (also *daintiee*, *daintie*, *dentee*, beau morceau, fig. joie, plaisir)—*dent*, tooth, because dainties are grateful to the tooth, fig. the palate. Conf. W. *dantaeth*, a dainty, what appertains to the tooth (*dant*).

DAIRY. Place where the milk is kept or prepared for butter, cheese, and the like—M.E. *dairie*, *dayrie*, *deirie*, *deyrye*, *deyery*; in Chaucer, *deyrie*. Some derive the word from Fr. *derrière*, the back, i.e. of the house. Minshew says, “*Dairie*, *dayrie*, olim *deirie*, forte Gal. *derrière*, i. *post*, behinde, quia lactarium semper erat in posteriori parte domûs,” because the milk-house was always at the back of the house. Dufresne gives “*daeria* seu casei, butiri, vel daeriæ,” quoting Fleta, lib. 2, cap. 82, sec. 3; also “*dayeria*, *dayri*, Anglis vel

dairi, cella lactaria, Gall. *laiterie*, seu locus ubi butyrum caseumque conficiuntur;" quoting Antiq. Ambrosden. 588, ad ann. 1425, and Kennetti Gloss. Junius says, "*Dairie*, lacticina, *dairie-maid*, famula lactaria, *δαειρα*, et per syncopen vel erasin *δαιρα* Hesychio exp. *δαημων*, *εμπειρος* gnara perita." The word is from O.E. *deye*, a milkwoman (Chaucer, *deye*, a dairy-keeper, Sco. *dey*, *dei*, a dairy-maid, Sw. *deja*)—*day*, an old name for milk (mentioned in Fair Maid of Perth). Conf. Icel. *dy*, Dan. *di*, *die*, mamma; *dia*, *dy*, O. Sw. *di*, to milk, *deggia*, to give milk, suckle, Skt. *duh*, to milk, milk out, squeeze out; *dughda*, milk.

DAISY, DAIESEYGHE, DAISEIE, DAYSEY, DAYSY, DAYSYE, DAYESYE. Native flower so called—A.S. *dægés edge*, eye of day. Rees (Cyc.) says, "the name is derived from *day* and *eye*, alluding to the eye-like form of the flower, and its expansion in the day, and in bright weather only, when it presents its point to the sun, following his course till the afternoon, when the flower closes, but opens again for many successive mornings."

DALE. A vale—O.S. or Dan. *dal* (G. *thal*, *dahl*, Goth. *dal*, *dals*, valley, ditch, Franc. *tal*, *thuol*, Anc. Brit. *dól*, Vandal *dol*). Helvigijs derives *thal*, *dahl*, from Gr. *θαλλω*, vireo. "Est enim vallis locus *αμφιθαλης*, i.e. locus undique virens." Wachter says the antiquity of the word appears in Belg. *dalen*, to descend; and he adds, "Nec non ex alijs *Argentei Codicis* vocibus, cujusmodi sunt, *dalath*, deorsum, Matth. viii. 1; *iddalja*, descensus, Luke xix. 37.

DAMN, DAMME! Interjection (*Damme* in Defoe's Col. Jacque), properly *dame*—Fr. *dame*, lady, i.e. Our Lady, i.e. the Virgin. Conf. "Mais, dame, oui; oh! dame, non."

DAMSON, DAMASINE, DAMMASIN, DAMASCENE. The plum—O. Fr. *damaisine*—Gr. *Δαμασκηνος* = of Damascus, in whose neighbourhood the tree was first known.

DAN, DOM (in compos. *Dam*), found as a title of English and French surnames—O. Fr. *dan, dom, dam, dame*, seigneur, maître, chef, homme élevé au-dessus des autres par son mérite ou par son pouvoir et ses richesses; like Sp. *don*, Ptg. *dom*, corrupted from L. *dominus*, a lord.

DANDEPRAT. Small coin struck by H. 7 (*obs.*); lit. a dwarf coin—*dandiprat*, a little fellow, dwarf. Some derive the word from *dandy* and *brat*, child; Skinner says from D. *danten* to sport, *praet* trifles. First part of the word may be from E. *dandle*.

DANDRIFF, DANDRUFF, DANDRUFFE. A scaly exfoliation of the cuticle; pityriasis; applied particularly to the scurf at the roots of the hair of the head. Somner derives the word from A.S. *tan* a spreading eruption, *drof* filthy. Lye renders *tan* vimen, vigultum, germen, tenus; also mentagra—Gr. *τεινω*, to stretch, extend.

DANGER, DAUNGERE. Risk, hazard, peril (“Come not within his *danger* by thy will;” Shak. Ven. & Ad.)—O. Fr. *dangier, dangiers, dongier*, which Roquefort renders “difficulté, obstacle, crainte, empêchement, contradiction, peine, soupçon, délai, retard, contredit, défense, contestation, traverses.” Le Dictionnaire de Trévoux in one place derives the word from *indulgere*, and in another from *dominari* (to be lord and master, to rule); Ménage says from *damnum gerere*; Littré, from *dominium*, “car *dominus* donne à la fois *dom* et *dam*, et *domina, dome* et *dame*. *Dominiarium* satisfait à l’autre condition, puisqu’il signifie possession et pouvoir.” Littré adds, “maintenant, comment, de ce sens, le mot a-t-il passé à celui de péril?”

On le comprendra en examinant, par exemple, ce texte de Froissart où il est dit que les cardinaux étaient au danger des Romains ; s'ils étaient au danger, c'est-à-dire au pouvoir, des Romains, ils étaient aussi par là en péril ; là est la transition." The Low L. *dangerium* is the right of the suzerain in regard to the fief of the vassal ; thus, "fief de danger," a fief held under strict and severe conditions.

DAPPER. Clever, neat, spruce, light ; originally good, valiant—D. *dapper* (O.G. *taphar*, valiant)—Boh. *dobry*, good. Conf. Russ. *dobro*, good.

DAVIT, DAVITT, DAVYD, DAVIE. A piece of timber or iron to hoist up and suspend one end of a boat over the side of a ship. Littré says the word is of unknown origin ; "à moins qu'on n'y voye un diminutif *daviè* de David, qui a été le nom d'un outil de menuisier ; des noms propres et des noms d'animaux étant parfois donnés à des outils."

DAW. Smallest of the British crows—O.H.G. *táha*, so called from the noise which it makes. "They have gained a familiar name, the particular form of which has been prompted by the reiterated call-note of their young, closely resembling the word 'Jack' as pronounced in many English dialects." Yarrell, Hist. British Birds, ii. 206.

DEAR, DERE, DEERE, DEORE, DEIR, DIER. Lit. beloved, loved—A.S. *deóre*, *dyre*—L. *carus*, dear, precious, valued, esteemed—Dor. *καδος*—*κηδος*, care or concern for ; lit. trouble, sorrow—*κηδω*, to trouble, distress, vex.

DEASIL. Motion from east to west—Sco. *deasoil*, *deisheal*, —Gael. *deis-iùil*, a turning from east to west in direction of the sun ; also a prosperous course—*deis*, *deas*, south, right ; *iùil*, *iùil*, way, course, direction. Armstrong says it was a term descriptive of the ceremony observed by the Druids of

walking round their temples by the south in the course of their divinations; and according to Pliny the custom prevailed among the Gauls as early as his time. Conf. Jamieson, quoting Hist. B. xxviii. c. 2.

DECOY. Properly a cage for trapping wild ducks—D. (1793) *ende-kooi* (now *en-kooi*, *kooi-cend*), duck—O.G. *anit* (now *ente*)—L. *anate*—*anas*—Skt. *hansa*, a goose, gander, swan, duck, and D. *kooi*, cabin, pen, fold—r. of CAVE, *q.v.*

DEMON. An evil spirit—O. Fr. *démon*—L. *dæmon*—G. *δαίμων*, good or bad genius—*δαημων*, knowing, experienced in a thing—*δᾶω*, to learn, teach. Or *δαίμων* may come from *δαίω*, to distribute destinies; lit. to divide—Skt. *dā*, *dāmi*, *dyami*, to cut.

DEMPSTER, DEMSTER. In Scotland, 1. A judge. 2. The officer of a court who pronounced *doom* or sentence definitively, as directed by the clerk or judge—A.S. *dēma*, a judge or umpire; lit. a deemer, thinker—*dēman*, to deem, think, judge; and termination *ster*. “In the Isle of Man all controversies are decided without process, writings, or any charges, by certain judges whom they choose among themselves, and call *deemsters*.” Cam. Brit. tit. “Brit. Islands.”

DENGUE, DINGEE, DANGA. Name of a kind of rheumatic fever which appeared in the W. Indies in 1827 and 1828, and which prevailed at Charleston in summer of 1850, and also in the Savannah; the Dunga bouquet of Calcutta. In French and Italian the name is found written *dengue*, and in doctor's Latin *denguis*. In the W. Indies the English name is *dandy* fever, in Philadelphia it is called breakbone, whilst the Spaniards style it *déngue*, but whether *dandy* is a corruption of *déngue* or the reverse is doubtful. In Connelly & Higgins's Sp. Dict. *déngue* is rendered “me-

lindre mugeril; prude, a woman scrupulously nice, prim, and with false affection;" also "cierto género de mantilla de muger: mantilla, a short veil worn by women."

DEUCE, DEUSE. An evil spirit, the devil; an exclamation of astonishment or comparison; corrupted from L. *diabolus*—the devil—Gr. *διαβολος*, lit. accuser, slanderer, calumniator—*διαβαλλω*, to accuse, &c.; lit. to dart or pierce through—*δια* and *βαλλω*.

DIABETES. Disease in which, by an inordinate discharge of urine, the nutriment appears to pass through the body—Gr. *διαβητης*—*διαβαινω*, to pass through—*δια* through, *βαινω* to pass.

DIASCORDIUM. Name for the electuary of scordium—Gr. *δια* through, *σκορδιον* water-germander.

DIET, DYETT. An assembly of the States or circles of the German Empire, and formerly of Poland. *Ménage* derives O. Fr. *diette* from Gr. *διαίτα*, "dans la signification de salle où l'on fait des festins." He adds, "De laquelle signification il a passé ensuite en celle d'une assemblée d'Etats: les anciens allemands aient de coutume de traiter d'affaires publiques au milieu des festins," &c. Le Duchat derives Fr. *diète* from Low L. *dieta*, "fait, dans cette acception, de *dies*, jour, journée. *Dieta* se dit en effet de toutes les journées destinées à parler d'affaires, à plaider, &c.; et les allemands donnent encore, à ce que nous appelons *diète*, le nom de *reichstag*, journée impériale." Littré derives *diète* from Low L. *dieta*, from *dies* (day); and he adds, it is always employed for the day of assembly, in G. *Tag*, *Reichstag*, *Tagsatzung*. The word comes rather through Low L. *diæta*, *conventus publicus* [*conventus apud Germanos celebrior*, Dufresne] from O.G. *deut*, *teut*, people, gens, *populus*, *vulgus*

(Goth. *thiuda*, A.S. *theod*, *thiod*, Franc. *thiat*, *thiot*, *thiut*, Alam. *diot*, Icel. *thot*, Gloss. Keron. plebis *deota*; Gloss. Lips. *thiat*, gens, Verel. in Ind. *thiod*, populus, vulgus), from *deut*, *teut*, terra. Conf. Notkerus apud Schilterum in Gloss. *judon diet*, populus judæorum; *liut dieto*, populus gentium; *dietpurge*, patriæ gentium.

DIGIT. A finger—L. *digitus*, from a word *δεικετος*—Gr. *δεικω* (*δεικνυμι*) to show—Skt. *dis*, to point out. Others derive *digitus* from *θεκομαι*, to grasp, receive.

DINNER, DINER, DYNER, DYNEER, DYNERE. Principal meal of the day—Fr. *dîner*—O. Fr. *disner*. Some derive the O. Fr. word through It. *disinare*, *desinare*, or Low L. *disnare*, from a L. *disjejunare*, to discontinue fasting—*dis* from, *jejunare* to fast—*jejunus*, fasting. According to Henri Étienne, the French word is from *δειπνεν*, to eat, take a repast. Roquefort, under *digner*, *disgner*, says, “Le dîner, repas ainsi nommé de la prière qui se faisoit avant, et qui commençoit par ces mots—*Dignare, domine*; en bas Lat. *dignerium, disnerium, disnarium* ;” and in his Supp. he gives “*dingnet*, dîner, d’où le verbe *digner, dingner, dispner*: faire le repas de midi.” He quotes Fabl. de l’Escorial, v. 143, “Si s’en *dignast* à cest matin ;” and Complè de l’Hospital des Wez, de 1350, “et ly autre los fu pour le jour au *dingnet*.” The most probable derivation of the Fr. word is from It. *designâre*—*desinâre*, to cease, i.e. from work, dinner being the time of ceasing from labour. Ménage (Le Orig. It.) quotes Le Glosse Antiche, “*desinator, αβρητος* ;” and adds, “E fu così detta quel mangiare del mezzogiorno perchè a questà ora l’uomo si riposa, mangiando o dormendo: laborare desinit.”

DIRK. A dagger—Sco. *durk*—Gael. *durc, durca*, a clumsy knife—Belg. *dolk*, like G. *dolch*, from L. *dolo*, a stick or whip

in whose handle a dagger was concealed; or direct from Gr. *δολων*, a secret weapon, poniard, stiletto—*δολω*, to beguile, ensnare. Wachter (Gloss. Germ.), after referring to derivations by Junius and others, says, “Potius est, ut credamas omnium originem esse, à verbo obsoleto *dolen*, occultare, quòd hodie apud Suecos, quibus *dōlia*, *fördōlia* est celare, abscondere, occultare; *fördöld*, absconditus, occultus, clandestinus; *fördōlias*, latere. Hinc scil. vetustas variâ flexione efformavit *dol*, *dolg*, *dolch*, quod vi originis telum absconsum significat. Islandis *dolgur* non solum pugionem, sed etiam hostem occultum, et *dylgiur* tectas inimicitias, et *dul* quicquid occultari potest, denotat.”

DISMAL. Dark, gloomy, clouded, dull, melancholy, unhappy; originally a noun, e.g. “I trow it was in the *dismall*” (Chaucer). In the Faerie Queene it is used as an adjective, as in B. ii. 51, “Paynim, this is thy *dismall* day,” where it means fatal. Some derive the word from r. of *dismay*, or from *dies malus*, evil day. Prof. Skeat thinks it may refer to tithing-time—L. *decimalis*, relating to tithes—*decima* (O. Fr. *disme*), a tithe—*decem*, ten. The most probable derivation is from *dies mali*, day of evil,

DOCH-AN-DORRACH. In Scotland, a stirrup cup, parting dram—Gael. *deoch-an-dorus* (Manx *deouch-a-dorus*), door-drink—*deoch* a drink, *an* of, *dorus* door. Armstrong says it is also called *deoch*. “*Chloinn Donnachaid*, the drink of the Robertsons, or the children of Duncan; so called from Donnach Crosd, a son of MacDonald of the Isles.”

DODO. A large bird belonging to the Columbidae, incapable of flight, which inhabited Mauritius, but which has been long since extinct. In Dutch authors the name is found written *dod-eersen*, *dod-darsen* and *dod-aers*. Tradescant

calls it *dodar*, Brontius *dronte*. The word is derived from Ptg. *dôudo*, mad, fool, out of his senses. Hence in Low L. it is called *Didus ineptus*.

DOG, DOGGE. The quadruped. Junius derives the word from Gr. *δακνω*, to bite, because of *δακος* or *δακετον*, an animal whose bite is dangerous; others say from *tike* (North E. *tyke*), a dog, cur; or from Sw. *tik*, a bitch, Icel. *tík*, a bitch, cur; or G. *dachs*—L. *laxus*, a badger. But Anc. Brit. *dogghe* is rendered *canis major*, *molossus*, and the Sw. *dogg* is a mastiff.

DOGGER. Small fighting vessel—D. *dogger*, or Icel. *dugga*; whence *duggari*, crew of a dogger.

DOIT, DUYT. Small piece of money (*obs.*); Sco. penny, twelve whereof were = penny sterling; originally a Dutch copper coin, the *duit* or *duyt* = $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Wedgwood derives the word from Venetian *daoto* (a piece) of eight (*da oto soldi*); others from D. *duit* or *duyt*, from Fr. *d'huit*, of 8, *i.e.* the eighth part of a stiver or penny. The Dutch word is more probably from Fr. *doigt*, a finger, from r. of DIGIT, *q.v.* The original meaning was probably as much as could be covered by the tip of the finger. *Doit* is rendered *digitus* in Littleton's L. Dict., and Roquefort gives *doight*, *doid*, *digitus*.

DOLABRA, DOLABELLA. Another name for the archæological term celt—L. *dolabra*, an axe—*dolo*, to cut or hew asunder. See also Dr. Smith's Dict. of Greek & Roman Antiquities.

DOLABELLA. A dim. of DOLABRA, *q.v.*

DOLL. A puppet or baby for a child—*idol*—L. *idolum*, image, form, spectre, apparition, ghost, idol—*ειδωλον*—*ειδος*, form, shape, figure.

DOLMEN. Breton name for a chambered variety of

cromlech — Bret. *taol*, table—L. *tabula*; *men*, *maen*, *méan*, stone.

DOLPHIN, DOLPHYNE. The cetaceous animal—O. Eng. *delfyn*—L. *delphinus*—Ar. دلفين, *dulfin* (in Alcalá *dilfin*); so called, according to Lane, from being a mammal—*duluf*, a she-camel—*dalafa*, to walk or go gently or slowly.

DOMINOS, DOMINOES. The domino, *i.e.* the hood or black capuchon (more often called *camail*) “worn by priests as a protection against the cold in great buildings,” is said to have been named from a passage in the Liturgy. The word is Low L., from *dominus*, the Lord. The masquerade habit formerly worn by men as well as women was so named from its primitive resemblance to the priestly garment. The game of dominoes was so called from the under part of each domino being of the colour of the hood in question. Littré says, “Le jeu a été ainsi nommé à cause du revêtement noir que chaque dé porte en-dessous.” Bouillet remarks, “On appelle *domino* une sorte de papier peint et imprimé de diverses couleurs, dont on se sert pour différents jeux, tels que jeu de dame, jeu de l’oie, jeu de loto.” He adds that the fabrication of this paper is the object of an especial industry called *dominoterie*; that a good deal of it is made at Rouen, and that it is used in the provinces to ornament the interior of coffers and *coffrets* made of card-board or leather. Burgess says, “With respect to the origin of the game and the date of its invention but little is known positively. It has been claimed variously for the Egyptians and Arabians, but the authority for these statements is very doubtful. It made its appearance in Italy when Venetian commerce was at its height, and dates from the era when so many new games were introduced into Europe. It passed

from Italy into France, where the date of its introduction is said to be the middle of the 17th Century. It speedily became popular with our French neighbours. The game passed over the Channel, but as to the date of its introduction into England we know but little authoritatively. The oldest box of dominoes I have met with was made by the French prisoners of war at Norman Cross, in Northamptonshire; and I have but little doubt that, if the history of these cherry-wood boxes could be traced, they would be found to owe their origin to the skill and industry of the French *émigrés* or their compatriots, the prisoners of war." By the bye, the Chinese call dominoes "dotted cards" (*t'een tsze pae*); and Monier Williams has Sanscrit words for *domino*, a long cloak used as a disguise, and also for an oblong piece of ivory.

DORMOUSE. A small rodent mammal that is usually torpid during the winter (*mus dormiens*)—E. *dorm*, to doze—Fr. *dormir* to sleep, and *mouse*. Conf. Fr. *loir*: "il dort comme un loir."

DOUBT. To question, be in uncertainty—O. Fr. *doubter*—L. *dubitare*, to waver in opinion, lit. to think of two things at the same time, as, for instance, which of them be preferable to the other; probably through an obs. *duito*, from *duo*, two. Others derive *dubito* from *duo*, through an obs. *dubo*, like *δοιαζω* (to consider in two ways) from *δοιοι* (two), and G. *zweifel* (doubt) from *zwei*, two.

DOWN, DOWNE, DOUN, DOONE, DUNE. A mount, low hill—A.S. *dún*, a hill—Gael. *dùn*—a word *δovvos* for *βovvos*, hill, height, heap, mound. See **MOUNT**.

DRAPER. Seller of cloth—O. Fr. *draper*—*drap* (It. *dráp-po*; Sp. *trá-po*, Low L. *drapus*, *drappus*, *trapus*, cloth;

Ptg. *trápo*, clout, rag), cloth—r. of E. *trap*, to drape, adorn. Others derive the word from Gr. *τραπω*, to tread or press together close or firm, press in, “nam calcando conciliabant lanam;” or from Corn. *darbary* (Armor. *darbari*, W. *darparu*), to prepare, which is from prefix *dar*, and *pary*, to prepare.

DRAT! Mild form of oath; as “drat it!”—God rot it. Conf. Numb. v. 21, 27; Prov. x. 7.

DREGS. Lees, sediment—Belg. *droge*, *dreck*, dirt (*cænum*, *stercus*)—Gr. *τρυγος*—*τρυξ*, dregs.

DRINK. To swallow liquors—A.S. *drincan*—G. *trinken* (Franc. & Alam. *drinkan*, *trinchān*, D. *drinken*, Sw. *dricka*, Dan. *drikke*, Icel. *drekka*, Goth. *driggan*, *drigkan*). According to some, the word may have originated from *trink* or *trinken*, the sound made in knocking glasses together in company. This is confirmed by O. Fr. *trinquer*, boire en choquant les verres, et en se provoquant l'un l'autre. Richardson says, to drink is to draw in at the mouth and swallow any liquid. According to Wachter, *trinken* was anciently used for drinking and eating; and he quotes the Anglo-Saxon Version, Matt. xxiii. 24, and *drincath thone olfend*, et glutitis camelum; and he adds, “ergo *trinken* est gula *attrahere*, sive potus sit sive cibus,” and he derives the G. word from *trecken*, to draw; “nam *trecken* est *trahere*, et sensu ad bibentes translato *bibere*, quia potiones attrahunt.”

DROPSY, DROPSIE, DROPISIE. Accumulation of watery fluid in the natural cavities, or in the cellular areolæ, or in both—*hydropisy*—O. Fr. *hydropsie*—L. *hydropisis*—Barb. Gr. *υδρωπισις*—Gr. *υδρωψ*, dropsy, which some derive from *υδωρ* water, *οψις* appearance; or *ωψ*, aspect, appearance; but according Littré (Dict. de Med.) *ωψ* indicates a collection, as

in αιμαλωψ. The last part of the word may be merely a termination. Conf. θυμαλωψ.

DRUID. A priest or minister of religion among the ancient Keltic nations in Gaul, Britain, and Germany. *Druidæ* is found in Pliny, and *Druides* in Cæsar; and Donnegan gives the pl. Δρυιδαι. The Druids are said to have been so called from performing their rites, &c., in places where oaks grew, and the name has accordingly been derived from δρυσ, an oak; but the word *Druid* is more probably of Keltic origin, viz. from W. *derwydd* (Gael. & Ir. *druidh*, Bret. *drouiz*), which Pughe renders, one who has knowledge of or is present with; a theologian, a Druid, from *dar* and *gwydd*. But here is some confusion, for *dar* is rendered the tree of presence, an oak, and *gwydd* is a state of recognition or knowledge, presence. Archdeacon Williams (Gomer) derives the word from *gwydd* wise man, *derw* oak. The W. *derw* is from Gr. δρυσ, an oak—Skt. *dru*, *us*, a wood, tree, branch (Zend *dru*, *dāuru*, wood, spear).

DRUM. A noisy riotous assembly of fashionable people at a private house; a rout. "Not inaptly called a drum, from the noise and emptiness of the entertainment." (*Smollett*.)

DRUNKARD. One given to excessive use of strong drink = drunkish, somewhat drunk—*drunk*, and *ard*, like.

DUCASSE. In Artois and Flanders name for a village fête. Roquefort renders the word "fête du patron d'un lieu;" and he derives it from L. *dux*, chief. Littré gives Rouchi *ducasse* (Wallon dicâce, Namur *dicaunce*), fête patronale, abbrev. of *dédicace* (dedication)—Low L. *dedicacia*—L. *dedicare*, to dedicate.

DUDGEON, DUDGIN. Haft or handle of a dagger;

properly, a small dagger, dim. of Fr. *dague*, *daigue* (Bel. *dagge*, It. *dagga*, Bas Bret. *dac*, G. *degen*, Low L. *daga*, *dagua*), sort of poniard or short sword.

DUGAZON. French theatrical term; as premier *dugazon*, jeune *dugazon*, mère *dugazon*; so called from the celebrated actress, Louise Rosalie Lefebvre Dugazon (wife of an actor at the Théâtre Français), born at Berlin in 1755. There is a monument to her in Père-Lachaise. Conf. Biog. Univ.

DUODENUM. First portion of the small intestine, extending in the lower animals, which alone were dissected by the ancients, to about twelve fingers' breadth—L. *duodeni*, twelve each—*duo* two, *deni* ten each.

DURSLEY. Blows without wounding or bloodshed; *vulgè* dry blows—G. *dürre*, schläge.

DWAS-LIGHT. Ignis fatuus—A.S. *dwas-liht*, a false light—*dwæs*, foolish (fatuus)—*dwelian*, to deceive, and *liht*.

E.

EAGRE, EAGER, HIGRE, HYGRE, AGAR, AKER, AIKER, ACKER. The bore in a river—Icel. *ægir*, the sea, ocean, main; or A.S. *egor*, the sea.

EARL, ERL. A title of nobility, third in rank—O.S. *erl* (Mod. S. *eorl*, O. Dan. *iarll*, baron, Sw. *iarler*)—Gael. *iarla* (Ir. id., W. *iarll*, Corn. *arlath*) contracted from *iar-fhlath* (pron. *iarrl*), viceroy, feudatory lord, a lord dependent on a greater; lit. a secondary noble or chief, one next to that of king—*iar*, after, second in order; *flath*, lord, prince, commander, hero, champion.

EARTH, ERTHE. Soil, dry land—A.S. *eorthe*—Goth. *airtha*, according to Bopp from Skt. *ir-tha*, weak form of

ar-tha, pass. part. of *ir*, to go. He compares it with Skt. *vārt-man*, way, road, path, track, from *vart*, *vrit*, to go; but *vrit* is turning round—*vrit*, *vart*, to turn round; and the Goth. word is rather from Chald. ארע *era*, the Earth, i.g. ארץ *erets*, or from Syr. *ar'o*.

EARWIG, EARWICK. An insect commonly supposed to creep into the human brain through the *ear*. In other languages the same error is preserved, as in Sw. *ör-mask*, G. *oren-höhler*, *ohr-wurm*, Fr. *perce-oreille*. The insect was so called because it eats the ears of corn, fruit, &c. The word is from A.S. *ear-wiega*, from *ear*, ear of corn; *wiega*, kind of worm, fly, beetle. Littré says of the error in question, “dite *perce-oreille* par suite d’un préjugé, car cet insecte est inoffensif; il ne peut percer que les fruits.”

EASE, ESE, EISE, EYSE. State of rest or quietness—O. Fr. *ese* (var. *éso*, *ase*, *aze*, *ais*, Wall. *âhe*, Namur *auje*, O. It. *asio*, Gael. *athais*)—obs. L. *ociò*—*ocium*—*otium*; lit. time which one can use as he likes, and so leisure—*usus* (*sum*)—*utor*, *otor*, *ætor*, to enjoy; lit. to use.

EASEL. Stand on which a painter fixes his canvas—G. *esel*, wooden frame with legs, stand, machine by which anything is supported; lit. an ass, so called jocularly from bearing or carrying. (The proper G. name is *staffelei*—*staffel*, step, degree.) Conf. E. *horse* (i.e. clothes-horse), so named from supporting; Fr. *chevelet*, dim. of *cheval*.

EAU DE VIE. Brandy (Fr.), said to mean lit. water of life. It is rather an attempt to translate *AQUA VITÆ*, *q.v.*

EBRIETY. Drunkenness; intoxication by strong spirituous liquors—Fr. *ébriété*—L. *ebrietas*—*ebrietas*—*ebrius* intoxicated—*e* for *ex*, out of, from; *bria*, kind of drinking-vessel (*scyphos*, *brias*, *pateras*—*depromite*, Arnob. vii. post

med. p. 295, ed. Herald)— $\beta\rho\nu\omega$, to pour out. A drunkard is one “qui multas haurit *brias*.”

ECARTÉ. Game of cards analogous to triomphe, in which players reject or throw out the cards they do not require (Fr.)—*écarter*, to reject, throw out.

EISTEDDFOD. In Wales, a congress for election of chief bards (W.); lit. a sitting, meeting, assembly—*eistedd*, sitting, act of sitting; *bod*, dwelling.

ELAND. Species of S. African antelope—*D. eland*, an elk—r. of REIN (-DEER) *q.v.*

ELDING, HELDING. An old word for firewood, fuel—A.S. *æld*, *æled* (Sw. *eld*, Icel. *elldr*), fire—*ælan*, to kindle, set on fire, burn.

ELECTUARY. Medicine made up to the consistency of honey, which dissolves in the mouth—O. Fr. *electuaire*—Low L. *electuarium*, a medicine that melts in the mouth; corrupted from Gr. $\epsilon\kappa\lambda\epsilon\iota\gamma\mu\alpha\tau\alpha\rho\iota\omicron\nu$ — $\epsilon\kappa\lambda\epsilon\iota\chi\omega$, to lick up. Others derive it from *eligo*, to choose or pick out, select. “Electuarium dicitur ab electione rerum è quibus conficitur,” says Joann. de Janua.

ELEPHANTIASIS. Name of two distinct diseases, the Grecian and the Arabian (L.)—Gr. $\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\phi\alpha\nu\tau\iota\alpha\sigma\iota\varsigma$ — $\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\phi\alpha\varsigma$, the elephant. Latham says, “so called from covering the skin with incrustations like those on the hide of an elephant.” According to Dunglison, elephantiasis Arabica most frequently attacks the feet, and gives the lower extremity a fancied resemblance to the leg of an elephant, whence its name.

EMBERS, EMERES. Hot cinders--Dan. *emmer* (M.H.G. *eimurja*, Belg. *ameren*), pl. of *em*, *jem*.

EMMET, AMET, AMTE, AMT, AMOTE. The ant—A.S. *æmette*, *æmet*—O.G. *ameisse*, *ameis*, which Wachter renders

“animal otio expers—*a*, neg.; *meisse*, i.q. *musse*, otium;” but the G. word has been more probably corrupted from L. *formica*; thus, *formica*, *fromica*, *amica*, *ameisse*. See FORMIC.

END. A word frequently found in place-names in England; as Crouch End, Gravesend, Southend. Its original meaning was that of dwelling, habitation—corrupted from *in*, *inn*, lit. a dwelling—A.S. *inn*, *in*, lit. within.

ENSILAGE. A system which consists in preserving green forage plants in a pit for winter use, or during a dry season, without their turning mouldy or rotten (Fr.)—*en*, in; O. Fr. *silo*—Sp. *sílo*, a subterraneous granary where wheat is kept, or any cavern or dark place—L. *sirus*, id.—Gr. *σιρος*, a pit, esp. for keeping corn.

EPERGNE. Ornamental stand with branches for a large glass dish—O. Fr. *esperne*, *espairne*, *espairgne*—*espargner*, to spare, save from wear and tear.

ERR, ERRE. To make mistakes, blunder; lit. to wander from the right way—Fr. *errer*—L. *errare*—Gr. *εppω*, to go slowly—*ρεω*, to flow, run—Skt. *ṛi*, to go.

ERGOT. Disease of rye, maize, &c., in which the seed, besides becoming black, grows elongated so as to resemble a cock’s spur—Fr. *ergot*, a spur—L. *artus*, a joint—Gr. *αρω*, to join, fit; thus, *artus*, *articus*, *articottus*, *arcottus*, *argottus*, *argot*, *ergot*. Conf. It. *artiglio*—L. *articulus*; also Fr. *hérigoture*, “marque qui se présente quelquefois aux jambes de derrière des chiens,” which implies an obs. *hérigot*.

ERYSIPELAS. Red eruption of the skin—Gr. *ερυσιπελας*, which some derive from *ερυθρος*, red; *πελλος*, brown, livid, and so = livid redness; or from *ερυθρος* and *πελλα*, skin, derivations suggested, no doubt, by its other names, as Icteritia

rubra, *Rubra icteritia*, *Rosea*, and Fr. & Sco. *Rose*. The proper derivation is from *ερνω* to draw, *πελvs* near, “expressive of its tendency to spread.” This is confirmed by Mayne, Dunglison, Tanner, and others. Conf. also the maladies called *erysimum* and *erysiphe*.

ESIL, ESILL, ESILE, EISIL, EISEL, EYSEL, EYSELL. Woul’t drink up esil?” *Ham* v. 1. In the quarto of 1603 it is *vessels*; in later quartos *esill*, in the fo. *esile*. According to some, the word refers to Ysell, Issell, or Izel, the most northern part of the Rhine, but *eysell* (later, *eisel*) is found in Sonnet CXI. as “Potions of *eisel* ’gainst my strong infection,” and no doubt signifies vinegar—O. Fr. *esil*, *aisil*, *aizil*, *arzil*, which some derive from *oxalis*, sort of sorrel, garden sorrel—Gr. *οξalis*—*οξος*, sour wine, also vinegar made therefrom; or from L. *acidum* (*acidum vini*); but the word is rather from *acetum*, lit. the sharp-tasted thing; or say *acetum vini*, wine vinegar—*aceo*, to be acid or sour (whence *acidus*). Conf. Corn. *eysel*, vinegar, G. *essig*, Franc. & Alam. *ezzich*, A.S. *eced*, *æced*, *æcced*, Plat. *etig*, Goth. *akeits*, Dan. & Icel. *edik*, Sw. *ættikia*.

ETESIAN. Stated, blowing at stated times of the year, periodical, annual; as Etesian winds—L. *etesia*, properly the N. winds that blow annually during the dog-days for forty days—Gr. *ετησιαι* (sc. *ανεμοι*, winds)—*ετησιος*, for a year, annual—*ετος*, a year—Skt. *vatsas*, id.

ETIQUETTE. Conventional forms of ceremony or decorum. Bourdelot and Huet derive *etiquette* from Gr. *στιχος*, a row, order, line (*στιχος*, *stichus*, *stichettus*, *stichetta*, *etiquette*). Littré says *etiquette* signifies properly chose fixée, and is of same origin as It. *stécco*, piquant, and from same root as Hainaut *stique*, épée, Champenois *stiquer*, piquer dans,

Wall. *stichi*, piquer, and that it is of G. origin. He refers to Flem. *stikke*, tige pointue, “mot qui est celtique aussi : gaëlique *stic*, un bâton.” The word was at first applied in France, when Latin was in use in law procedure, to a little ticket or label attached to sacks containing legal proceedings, files of papers, &c. Hence the proverb *juger, condamner sur l'étiquette du sac* = *juger, condamner légèrement, sans un mûr examen*. The word is a corruption of *Est hic quæst.*, for *Hic est quæstio*, here is the matter or case.

EUCALYPTUS. Genus of tall trees, of which there are nearly 100 species (Med. L.)—so called because of the peculiar lid which in these plants covers the calyx and encloses the organs of impregnation—Gr. *eu* well, *καλυπτος* covered. “Le caractère distinctif de ce genre de Myrtacées consiste dans l'espèce de coiffe qui recouvre la fleur avant son épanouissement, et tombe lorsque les étamines la poussent en se développant : de là le nom générique.” Larrousse, Grand Dict. Univ.

EYRL, EIRE. A journey or circuit, as justices in eyre—O. Fr. *eire*, journey, way—contract. of L. *itinere*—*iter*, a journey—*eo*, to go—Skt. *i*, to go.

F.

FACTOTUM. Servant employed alike in all kinds of business ; a doer of all work—L. *fac totum*, do all—*facio* to do, *totum* all. The word probably had an ecclesiastical origin. In Cavendish, Wolsey, p. 42, we read, “He was Dominus fac totum with the King.”

FALAISES. Steep and rugged rocks bordering the sea-coast. Falaise, in Normandy, occupies the summit of a lofty

platform bordering on a rocky precipice—L. *falesia*, which some derive from G. *fels*, a rock ; but it may be from its root, Gr. *φελλεύς*, any rough rocky place. Also name of a rocky district at Athens. Conf. Ar. Ach. 273, Nub. 71.

FALCHION. Short crooked sword—It. *falcione*—L. *falcione*—*falx*—Gr. *πελεκεύς*—Γ. of PELICAN, *q.v.*

FALLACY, FALLACE. Illusory mode of reasoning. Fr. *fallace*—L. *fallacia*—*fallo*, to deceive, from a word *sfallo*—*σφαλλω*, to fail, err, go wrong ; lit. to make to fall, overthrow, ruin ; perhaps originally to quiver, palpitate—Skt. *sphal*, to tremble, quiver, throb, palpitate, beat (*sphul*, to tremble, throb, vibrate).

FANE (1). A temple—L. *fanum*, sanctuary, temple—metathesis of Gr. *ναῖον*—Gr. *ναον*—*ναος*—*ναίω*, to dwell.

FANE (2). Small flag of a ship—Sw. *fana*—Goth. id.—L. *pannus*, cloth, piece of cloth—Dor. *πανος*—*πενος*.

FANGLES (as “new fangles”). Trifles, silly fancies, crotchets, new whimsies—*εὐαγγελία*, gospels, *q.d.* new gospels, says Dr. Thos. Henshaw. Others make the word a dim. of *fang*, to take.

FARTHINGALE. A hoop formerly used to spread out the petticoat—Fr. *vertugadin* (also *vertugade*)—*vertugardien* = virtue-guard. The word is also found written *vertugale* and *vertugalle*. Roquefort says of the latter, “Ce bourlet avoit été inventé par les courtisanes pour cacher leur grossesses : Voy. la Satyre Ménippée, tom. ii. p. 351.”

FASCINATE. To bewitch, enchant—L. *fascinatus*—*fascino*, to enchant or bewitch by the eyes, &c.—*fascinum*, a bewitching, enchantment—Gr. *βασκανιον*, id.—*βασκανω*, to bewitch.

FEMALE, FEMELE, FEMELL. Not male in the way

of sex—O. Fr. *femelle*—L. *femella*, a young woman, dim. of *femina*, lit. any female—r. of FEMININE, *q.v.*

FEMININE. Belonging to women—O. Fr. *feminin*—L. *femininus*, womanly—*femina*, *fœmina*, a woman; lit. any female; according to some, from *femur*, upper part of the thigh, “quod eâ parte à fœminâ sexus viri discrepat.” Isidore says, “*femina* à partibus femorum dicta, ubi sexus species à viro distinguitur;” Heb. נקבה *n’kabâh*, says Forcellini; and Gesenius gives *n’kabâh*, a woman, female (à genitalium figurâ dicta). Others again derive *femina* direct from an obs. *fœo*, to beget—Gr. φεω—φύω, which is from Skt. *bhū*, to be born or produced.

FERRET (1). The animal—O. Fr. *fuiet* (Mod. Fr. *furet*, G. *frett*, D. *vret*, It. *furetto*, W. *fured*)—Low L. *furetus* (also *furectus*), dim. of an obs. *furus*—Low L. *furo*, a ferret.

FERRET (2). Kind of narrow tape made of woollen thread, sometimes of cotton or silk; corrupted from Fr. *fleuret*, coarse ferret, silk; dim. of *fleur*, flower. Littré renders *fleuret*, “sorte de soie tirée de la bourre qui est aux environs du cocon, et qui est comme une fleur que le ver à soie a produite avant de former son ouvrage.”

FERVENT. Hot in temper, vehement; ardent in piety, warm in zeal; lit. hot, boiling—O. Fr. *fervent*—L. *ferventus*—*ferveo*, *fervo*, to be hot or heated—Gr. πυρ, fire, or θερμ, to warm, make warm. Others derive *fervo* from φερω, to bear—Skt. *bhara*, bearing.

FETID. Stinking, rancid; having a smell strong and offensive—O.F. *fétide*—*fœtidus*—*fæteo*, to have an ill smell—*fœtus*, *fetus*, the young of all animals: quoniam fœtando matres polluntur,” says Perottus. Vossius renders *fœtus*, “infans, qui immundus esse solet.”

FEVER, FEUER. Disease so called—O. Fr. *fevre*—L. *febre*—*febris*, which Raspail derives from *fervere*, bouillir, avoir une ébullition du sang. Varro, in Nonius, says, “appellamus à calendo calorem, è fervore febrim.”

FEWTERER, FEWTRER, FEUTERER. A dog-keeper, one who lets dogs loose in a chase (*obs.*)—*fewter*, *feuter*, a sort of dog—Fr. *vautrier*, *viaultre*, a hound (Low L. *veltrus*, G. *welter*, It. *veltro*, Barb. Gr. *βελτρον*)—Low L. *vertraha*, *vertracus*, a kind of hound for deer and hares—properly *veltraha*, *veltrahus*, *veltraga*, *veltragus*, *veltracha*—G. *feld* field, *brach* a hound. Hence, from *fewterer*, Fetter Lane. Conf. Brach.

FIASCO. A ridiculous failure; a breakdown in a musical or other performance. Larousse says, “pour tout dire, nous devons ajouter qu’on a imaginé une anecdote, comme on en a une pour expliquer toutes les locutions dont l’origine est inconnue. Ici, c’est un Allemand qui regarde travailler des verriers Vénitiens. ‘Rien n’est plus facile,’ s’écrie-t-il. Et il demande à souffler à son tour. Il souffle, mais il ne sort de sa carme qu’une sorte de bulle informe, un *fiasco* grossier, au lieu du flacon élégant qu’il s’attendait à produire. De là l’expression Italienne, *fare fiasco*, qu’on ne trouve nulle part.” The term is derived from “*ola, ola fiasco!*” which Italians cry out when a singer makes a false note or fails. They say, “L’opera nuova ha fatto fiasco; cantante che ha fatto tre fiaschi consecutivi; ha fatto un fiasco come una damigiana, *gran fiasco*. Tommaseo (Diz. della Ling. Ital. Tor. 1865, 4°) says, “*Far fiasco* dicesi del non riescire in quello che altri si proponeva, o dalla fragiltà o dalla forma enfiata, che ha troppo vano dentro, o dal suono imit. della voce che dice fiacchezza. Chi sa non rammenti *Amphora cæpit*. . . . *urceus exit?*”

A writer, in the *Encyc. des Gens du Monde*, after giving instances of a fiasco, says, “rien de plus commun que ces demi-talents qui ressemblent à des ballons gonflés d’air, mais *flasques* du moment où le remplissage factice s’en échappe.” *Fiasco* is from Low L. *flascus*, a wine or other bottle made of goatskin or leather; perhaps from Gr. *φλασκων*, which Hesychius renders “species poculi.” But conf. Pol. *flasha*, Boh. *flasce*, Hung. *palaczk*.

FIBRE. Small thread or string—Fr. *fibre*—L. *fibra*, fibre, filament, lit. the extremity of anything, according to Vossius from *finis*; according to Salmasius from *φιβρος* for *θιβρος*, soft, delicate (*tener, mollis*).

FID, MAST-FID. Bar of wood or iron to support weight of top-mast when erected at head of lower mast—It. *fitto*, fixed (?).

FIDDLE, FIDEL, FEDELE, FITHEL, FITHELE, FITHUL, FYDEL, FYDYLL, FYTHEL. Stringed instrument, violin—A.S. *fithele*, according to some from Low L. *vidula*, *vitula*, a viol, fiddle; but the A.S. word is rather like O.G. *fidel*, from O.H.G. *fidula*—L. *fidicula*, small stringed instrument, small lute or cithern, dim. of *fides*, id.; lit. a gut-string, string (of a musical instrument)—Gr. *σφιδες*, pl. of *σφιδη*, gut.

FIERCE, FERS. Savage, eager for mischief—O. Fr. *fers*—L. *ferus*, wild, savage—*ferus*, wild beast—Æol. *φηρ*—*θηρ*, id.

FIG. Fruit so called—Fr. *figue*—L. *ficus*, by change of *s* to *f*, from Gr. *συκον*, fruit of the *συκη*, fig-tree.

FILBERT, FILBERD, FILBERDE, FILLBERD, FILBEARD, FILBUD, FYLBERDE, PHILIBERD, PHILIBERT, FIB-BEARD. Nut so called. Some derive

the word from the name Phillis. Wright says the L. (Low L. ?) should be *fillis*; and he gives "filberde-tree, phillis (Prompt. Parv.);" and adds, "Gower (Confes. Amant. vol. ii. p. 30, ed. Pauli) has misrepresented the story of Phillis and Demophoon, in Ovid, in order to give a derivation of the word.

And Demophon was so reproved
That, of the Goddes' providence,
Was shapé suche an evidence
Ever afterward agein the slowe,
That Phillis in the same throwe
Was shape into a nutte-tre,
That alle men it might se,
And after Phillis philliberde
This tre was cleped in the yerde.

According to others the nut derived its name from St. Philibert, King of France, but there is no evidence of the existence of such a king. Bailey writes "*filberd*, of *full* and *beard*, the skin thereof being covered with a down like the first appearance of the beard upon the skin." Wedgwood says the word is *fill beard*, because the nut just fills the cup made by the beards of the calyx. In a vocab. of the 10th Century we read, "*abellanus vel columbus, hæsl avilina hnutu*." In Archbishop Alfric's vocab. of same century we have "*abellance, hæsl, vel hæsl-knut*." In a metrical vocab. of perhaps the 14th Century *avelana* is confounded with the walnut, being rendered "*bannenote*;" and in the dialects of the W. of England a walnut is universally called "*bannut*." In an English vocab. of the 15th Century we read "*hec avelana, a° walnut-tree*;" and in a Nominale of same date, "*hec avelana, a walnutte and the nutte*;" also, "*hic fullus a fylberd-tre*." Littleton renders a filbeard, "*avellana, nux Pontica*;" and Pliny, under "*Nux Pontica*," says "*Ita dic.*

quia è Ponto in Græciam et Asiam avellanæ venere. . . . abellina ab Abellâ, Campaniæ oppido, dict., quæ nunc Avellana;" and he adds, "a filberd, or hazel nut;" and there is no doubt that this nut, as well as other fruits, abounded in Abella or Avella (Conf. Sil. 8, 454; Virg. *Æn.* vii. 740). Again, the O. Fr. has *aveline*, in Mod. Fr. *aveline*, and the Latin name is *nux Avellana*. The word may have come thus:—*Nux Avellana*, *avel-nut*, *vel-nut*, *fel-nut*, *fil-nut*, and, by change of *n* to *m* and *m* to *b*, *fil-mud*, *filbud*, *filberd*, *filbert*.

FINAL. Ultimate, last—L. *finalis*, id.—*finis*, boundary, limit, end; according to Is. Vossius from Gr. *avw*, s. *avw*, perficio, &c.; but Ainsworth gives the primary meaning as the intent or purpose (of a thing done), and Jul. Scaliger derives it from *fio*, to be done, and says "cùm fit id cuius gratiâ aliquid sit."

FINCH. Name formerly given to all birds of the kind—A.S. *finc*, so called from their oft-repeated cry, *fink*, *fink*.

FISH (1). Member of the division of vertebrate animals so called; flesh of same—r. of PISCES, *q.v.*

FISH (2). Counter or marker at cards—Hind. *paisâ*, var. *pysa*, a small East Indian coin, value about $\frac{1}{8}$ d. sterling.

FISH-PLATE. In railway-laying, a plate used to secure ends of adjacent rails; perhaps from *fish*, to catch or lay hold of. In P. Cyc. (Railway, p. 255), however, we read of "fish-bellied shape;" and also of fish-bellied rail, originally used on the Liverpool and Manchester Railway.

FISTULA. Kind of ulcer, in form like a pipe—L. *fistula*, sort of ulcer (Cels. 7, 4; Plin. 20, 9, 33; id. 24, 11, 51), lit. a water-pipe, quasi *φυσθλα*—*φυσσω*, to blow into,

distend with blowing. According to others *fistula* is from *findo*, to cleave; or is as if *hiscula*, which is from *hiasco*, to gape, open.

FIVES. Distemper in horses, said to differ but little from the strangles—Eng. word *vives*—O. Fr. *avives* (Anjou & Lower Normandy *avivres*)=eaux vivres, because (*teste* Nicot) produced by drinking fresh running waters (“comme on voit à Etampes,” says Ménage)—pl. of *eau vive*—L. *aqua viva*.

FLAG. Paving-stone. Like Icel. *flaga*, from Keltic *llech*, flat stone, flag, slate; lit. what lies flat.

FLANNEL. The light woollen fabric—O.E. & Sco. *flannen*—W. *gwlanen*—*gwlan*—r. of *wool*, i.e. L. *lana*—Dor. *λανος*—*ληνος*, id. Gr. has also *λαχνος*, *λαχνη*.

FLAT. Level, smooth—Sw. *flat* (Dan. *flad*)—Gr. *πλατυς*. flat.

FLEECE, FLEES. The woolly coat of a sheep—A.S. *flȳs* (G. *fliess*—D. *vlies*)—L. *vellus*, a fleece, lit. wool shorn off—*vello*, to pluck or pull, i.e. to deprive of the hair, &c.—Gr. *ελκω*, to drag.

FLESH, FLESCH, FLEISCH. Muscles distinguished from the skin, bones, tendons; animal food distinguished from vegetable—A.S. *lic*, *lic*, flesh, a body living or dead—G. *leich*—Goth. *leik*. In all places where the Gothic interpreter has *leik* the A.S. renders it *flæsc*. In Codice Ang., e.g. Luke iii. 6, we read, *all leike gasaihwit nasein Goths*, omnis caro videbit salutare Dei; Mark x. 8, *twa ain leik*, duo una caro.

FLEUR DE LIS. A flower borne in the arms of France; in heraldry, distinguishing mark of the sixth brother of a family. The usual derivation of the term is from Fr. *fleur* flower, *de* of, *lis* lily; from Low L. *lilium*. Others derive the

term from *fleur de Louis*, badge adopted by Louis VII. of France when he joined the Crusaders, which flower, however, was an iris (*Iris pendacorus*), represented by the yellow flag flower, with which we are familiar in our wet meadows and along the margins of our winding streams. Others say Louis adopted it from being called Ludovicus Florus, or the Young; or from the name of a flower which grew on the banks of the Lys, which separates Artois from Flanders. Roquefort says of the word Leye—"Le lis, plante bulbeuse dont il y a plusieurs espèces; *lilium*. Cette fleur est célèbre par l'idée où l'on est communément que c'est elle qui a servi de modèle pour les armes de nos rois: ce qui me ferait croire que l'on s'est trompé en admettant cette opinion, c'est que les fleurs de lis qu'on voyoit dans les armes, et surtout au bout du sceptre, des rois de France, ressembloient beaucoup plus à la fleur de l'iris qu'à celle du lis ordinaire; et ce qui me confirme encore dans ce que j'avance ici, c'est que les Francs, nommés depuis les Français, habitèrent (avant d'entrer dans la Gaule proprement dite) les environs de la Lys, rivière des Pays-Bas, dont les bords sont encore couverts d'une espèce d'iris, ou de flambe de couleur jaune, ce qui diffère déjà du lis commun, et se rapproche davantage des fleurs de lis employées dans nos armes; or, il me semble fort naturel que les rois des Francs, ayant à choisir un symbole auquel on donna depuis le nom d'armoiries, prissent pour le composer une fleur belle et remarquable qu'ils avoient sous les yeux, et qu'ils la nommassent, du lieu où elle croissoit en abondance, *fleur de la rivière de la Lys*; qu'ensuite, pour abrégé, on se contenta de dire *fleurs de lis*." Others, again, would derive the term from *flors de glay*, a sort of yellow iris much esteemed by the ancient French people; and they tell

us that romancists and ballad-writers never wrote on the subject of the spring without mentioning the *fleurs de glay*. Mr. Holcombe Ingleby (N. & Q. 7th S. v. 478) would derive *lis* from *Lois*, name of the youth who was changed into a lily. After referring to Le P. David's derivation from *fer de lis*, and Le P. Jourdan's from *fleur du lie* (*lien*) which he demolishes, Bullet derives the last word from Keltic *ly*, king; and he says, "lorsque l'usage des armoiries s'établit, nos rois prirent ces fleurs (*lis*) pour leurs armes. Ayant constamment conservé ce symbole de père en fils, les autres princes, qui jusque-là avaient aussi porté les fleurs de lis sur leur sceptre, sur leur couronne, sur leur sceau, crurent devoir laisser en propre ces fleurs de souveraineté à notre monarque, que Mathieu Paris, écrivain Anglais, appelle le roi des rois." But the term in old English writers is found written, not only *flower de luce*, *flower deluce*, *flowre deluce*, *flower delice*, but also *flowre Delice*, *flowre de delice*, *flower-de-delice*. Conf. Ws. T. vi. 3; H. V. v. 2; 1 H. VI. i. 1; 2 H. VI. v. 1; ib. i. 2; M. W. W. i. 1; and Drayton's Polyolbion, s. 15. In Spenser, The Shepheards Calendar for April, we find, "And the Chevisaunce shall match with the fayre *flowre Delice*;" and the Glosse has "*Flowre delice*, that which they use to mis-terme flowre deluce, being in Latine called *Flos delitiarum*." Dufresne gives *Flos deliciarum*, quoting Instrum. ann. 1423, Hist. Harcur. tom. 3, p. 761; and mentioning a manorial custom held upon condition of rendering a *Flos deliciarum* on the Feast of St. John the Baptist at Rouen.

FLUKE. In billiards, an accidental successful stroke; corrupted from *luck*.

FLY. Kind of light carriage for rapid motion—*fly*, to move with rapidity, like a bird, &c.

FOIST. Pinnace or small ship with sails and oars; light and fast-sailing ship; corruption of FUST, *q.v.*

FOLK. People, nations, mankind—A.S. *folc*, from a word *volgus*—L. *vulgus*, the great mass, the multitude, the people, public—Æol. *Fολχος* (Cretan *πολχος*, on coins, Monnet, Descr. 2, 26), metathesis of *οχλος*, moving multitude, mob, throng, crowd.

FORD. In some geographical names, not from A.S. *ford*, vadium, but from Anc. Brit. *fford*, passage, road, way—*ffor*, opening, pass.

FORGE AHEAD. In maritime language, to shoot ahead; corruption of *fore-reach*.

FORK, FORKE. Instrument divided into two or more prongs—A.S. *forc*—L. *furca*, two-pronged fork; according to some, from a word *ferica*—*fero*, to bear or carry, or from Gr. *πεφυρκα*, pret. of *φυρω*, to mix; or from *υρχη*, “instrumentum in quo nautæ onera bajulant,” says Hesychius. Conf. Lob. Paral. 34.

FORM, FORME. External appearance of anything—O. Fr. *forme*—L. *forma*, metathesis of Gr. *μορφη*, form, shape—*μορφω*, to shape, fashion, mould.

FORMIC. Pertaining to ants—L. *formica*, an ant, emmet, by change of *b* to *f* from a word *βυρμηκος* = *βυρμηξ*—*μυρμηξ*, the ant.

FOUNT. A spring—O. Fr. *funt*—L. *fonte* (*fons*)—*fundo*, to pour out: “quod fundat aquam,” says Festus.

FOWL, FOWEL, FOUL, FOGHEL, FOGHLE, FEOGHEL, FUGHEL, FUGEL, FUEL. A bird, a domestic cock—A.S. *fugol*, a fowl, bird—Goth. *fugls*, id., from a word *vicellus*—*vicella*, for *avicella*, dim. of *avis*, a bird—r. of AVIARY, *q.v.* Conf. G. *vogel*.

FOX (1). Animal so called—A.S. *fox*—Goth. *fawo* (M.H.G. *vohe*)—L. *vulpes*—Gr. φαλωπηξ (Lith. *lapukas*)—αλωπηξ—Skt. *lopāsa*, a jackal, fox or similar animal—*lopa*, robbing, plundering, lit. breaking—*lup*, to break.

FOX (2). Cant word for a sword. “O Signieur Dew, thou diest on point of *fox*!” Hen. V. iv. 4. So called, according to Staunton, because Andrea Ferrara, and since his time other foreign sword cutlers, adopted a fox as the blade-mark of their weapons. The same author adds, “swords with a running fox rudely engraved on the blades are still occasionally to be met with in the old curiosity shops of London.”

FRAGARIA. The strawberry—L. *fragraria* (*vesca*)—*fragra*, fragrant things—r. of FRAGRANT, *q.v.*

FRAGRANT. Odorous, sweet of smell—*fragrante*—*fragrans*, sweet-scented—*fragro*, to emit a scent or smell—Skt. *ghrā*, to smell. Others derive *fragro* from *flagro*, to flame—*flo*, to blow.

FRAIL, FRAILE, FRAIEL, FRAYEL, FRAYL, FRAYLE. Light basket made of rushes or matting, much used for fruit—Norm. *fraile* (O. Fr. *frêle*, *fraiel*, *frayel*—Low L. *fraellum*), lit. fragile, small—L. *fragilis*, lit. soon broken.

FRANK. Liberal, generous, free—O. Fr. *franc*—Low L. *francus*—O.H.G. *frank* (*franko*, a free man)—*frei*, free; *enke*, free servant, one of liberal condition, a youth. But see HENCHMAN.

FRAUD. Deceit, cheat, trick, artifice—O. Fr. *fraude*—L. *fraude*, *fraus* (in inscrip. *phraus*), deceit, guile, fraud, deception—*fraudo*, to cheat of anything, which some derive from a word *φεραω*—*φερω*, to carry away as booty or plunder;

others from *φρονδος*, gone away, clean gone; of things, gone, vanished.

FREQUENT. Often done, seen, or occurring—O. Fr. *frequent*—L. *frequente*—*frequens*, which Forcellini derives from an obs. *fraco*, *frago*, or *frango*; “à quo est frequentativum *fraxare*, ut *frequens* sit, qui sæpe *fragit*, i.e. interrogat, ut *taxare* à *tagere*, i.e. *tangere*.”

FRIDAY. Sixth day of the week—A.S. *Frig-dæg*, Frige's day, day on which so-called heathens worshipped Friga—Freja (goddess of love, and consort of Woden)—*frige* love, *dæg* day.

FRIGATE. Small ship of war. Some derive the word from Friga or Frega, Scandinavian Venus. Ménage tweedles it from L. *remus*, an oar. The word comes from It. *fregata*, originally a Mediterranean vessel in form of a galley, the larger sort having a deck and twenty-four rowers, the smaller only six. The Italian word is a sailor's or carpenter's corruption of L. *aphractus*, *aphractum*, an uncovered ship, a ship without a deck—Gr. *αφρακτος*, unarmed, unsecured, unprotected; lit. not hedged or hemmed round—a priv.; *φρασσω* to shut up, hedge in. Jal (Gloss. Nautique 719) says, “La Frégate, petit navire à rames de la famille des galères, du XIV^e ou XVIII^e siècle, fut souvent découverte ou non pontée: cette circonstance nous autorise à penser qu'elle était une tradition de l'*Aphractum* antique, dont elle avait gardé le nom, corrompu par les charpentiers et les marins italiens.” . . . “Frégate, le navire qui portait ce nom dans la Méditerranée, était un très-petit bâtiment à rames, quelquefois ponté, plus ordinairement découvert. Au XVI^e siècle, et au commencement du XVII^e, il avait l'importance d'une chaloupe, et

souvent on appelait Frégate le canot d'un navire. Il y avait des Frégates, qui n'avaient de chaque côté que six bancs et six rameurs ; les plus grandes (et celles-là étaient pontées) avaient douze bancs et douze rameurs ; c'est-à-dire, vingt-quatre rameurs en tout."

FRITH, FIRTH. Strait of the sea—Dan. *fiord*, Sw. *ffjärd*, or Icel. *fiörthr*—L. *fretum*, a narrow sea between two lands, arm of the sea, the straits—metathesis of *fervetum*, or obs. supine of *fertum*, raging, swelling ("quòd ferveat propter angustias")—*ferveo*, to be hot, boil, ferment, seethe—*fervo*—Gr. *θερω*, to make hot.

FRITILLARY, FRITILLARIA. Genus of liliaceous plants ; so called from resemblance of the corolla to a dice-box, *i.e.* *fritillus*, for a word *fritinnus*, perhaps so named from the sound made in throwing dice. Conf. *fritinnio*, to chirp or twitter (said of a bird).

FROND. A combination of leaf and stem—L. *fronde*—*frons*, a leafy branch, green bow, foliage, anc. *fruns*, also *frus* or *fros*—Gr. *πρωος*—*πρων*, anything that juts forward, vertex—*προ*, before.

FRONT. The forehead—O. Fr. *front*—L. *fronte*—*frons*, the forehead, brow, front, which some derive from *φρονις* for *φρονησις*, intelligence, or from *φροντις*, cogitation. The more probable derivation is from Skt. *bhrū*, the eye-brow—*bhram*, to move to and fro.

FUDGE. A made-up story, stuff, nonsense, exclamation of contempt ; so called from Captain Fudge, commander of a merchantman, who, on return from a voyage, however ill fraught his ship, always brought home to his owners a good cargo of *lies* ; so that now, aboard ship, sailors when they hear a great lie told cry out, "You *fudge* it." Conf.

Remarks upon the Navy, Lond. 1700; and Brit. & For. Rev.

FULCRUM. That part of a lever from which motive power is transmitted to parts to be moved—L. *fulcrum*, a stay or support—*fulcio*, to support, sustain—Gr. *φυλασσω*, to preserve, maintain; lit. to watch, guard, defend.

FULVID. Yellow, tawny—*fulvidus*, yellow—*fulvus*, deep yellow, also tawny, which Vossius derives from *fulgeo*, to glitter, glisten; others from *flavus*, a bright yellow like gold; or from *furvus*, dark, dusky, for *fuscus*—*fus*, r. of *fuscus*, dark, swarthy, dusky.

FUNK. Great fear and shrinking back; a term said to have arisen from one Peter Funk, who was employed at petty auctions to bid in order to raise the price, and who then no doubt slunk away. See Webster's Dict. Append.

FUNNEL. Implement for pouring liquid through a narrow orifice—Bret. *founil* (O. Fr. *enfouille*)—Prov. *ën-founil*—L. *infundibulum*, a funnel; lit. that which serves for pouring in—*infundo*, to pour into—in in, *fundo* to pour.

FUNNY BONE. Popular name for that part of the elbow over which the ulnar nerve passes, a blow on which causes painful tingling in the fingers; facetiously derived from its being the extremity of the *humerus* (*humorous*).

FURBELOW, FURBELOE. Plaited border of a petticoat or gown. The Fr. has *falbala*, a flounce, in Hainault *farbala*. The It. *falbalà*, *falpalà*, is a furbelow, and *faldà* a fold, plait. The word in Parma and Cremona is *frambalà*, in Piedmont *farabalà*. In Sp. *falbála* and *farfála* are rendered furbelow flounce. The Ptg. *falbalá* is a furbelow, flounce; the Sw. has a pl. *falbolauer*, the Dan. a pl. *falblader*. The G. *falbel* is a flounce or furbelow, and *falb* is

grey, pale. Littré, after referring to Génin's derivation from Sp. *falda*, habit de femme, thinks the word is most probably from our word; from *fur* and *below*. Some, however, derive the English from the French. Le Duchat derives the Fr. word from G. *fald*, plait, which Leibnitz renders jupe plissée. Müller thinks the forms containing *r* anterior to the others; and he derives from the Roman *farfalla*, papillon. Tommaseo derives the It. word from *faldà*, and says it is *i.q.* *falpalà*. The most probable derivation is from an E. compound, *fold-below*, or O.E. *fold-biloogh*. Conf. *philibeg*, the Highland kilt, from Gael. *filleadh* fold, *fheag* little. But see also anecdote in *Ménage*, referred to by Littré.

FURNY CARD. A court, *i.e.* a coat, card, but not an honour—Fr. *fourni*, in complete fashion, in full equipage; lit. furnished, prepared, sorted. Conf. Chatto, Playing Cards, 108-9.

FUST. A low but capacious armed vessel, propelled with oars and sails, which formerly attended galleys (*Smyth*)—Low L. *fusta*—Sp. *fústa*; lit. thin boards—L. *fustis*, a long piece of wood. Jal (Gloss. Naut.) says, “tout navire reçut d'abord, par métonymie, le nom de *fusta*, de la matière dont il était fait. C'est ainsi que Legno avait nommé le navire en général; puis, des navires, tout ce qui n'était pas nef ou grand vaisseau; puis, une espèce particulière de bâtiment à rames.”

FYLFOT. The heraldic charge compounded of the Greek letter Gamma (Γ) several times repeated—O. Eng. *fele*, many; M.E. *fof*, foot. It is sometimes called Gammadion, a modern dim. of Γαμπα.

G.

GABARDINE, GABERDINE. Coarse frock or loose outer dress—O. Fr. *gabardine*, *galvardine*, *galverdine*, *gualverdine*, *calvardine*, which Roquefort renders “espèce d’habillement de paysan, manteau pour la pluie;” perhaps originally a covering for the head; formed from *calvaire*, summit of the head—L. *calvaria*, brain-pan, skull (of man); lit. belonging to the calva, *i.e.* the scalp without the hair.

GADDY. Ox goad with a rowel (Whitaker’s Craven, 338, *obs.*)—O.E. *gadde*, *gade*, *gad*, a goad—A.S. *gād*, id. (Sw. *gadd*, a sting).

GADLINGS. Sharp points of steel fastened between the joints of the gauntlet (Meyrick, Crit. Mag. vol. ii. p. 32), dim. of GADDY, *q.v.*

GAGE. Variety of the plum. According to Loudon, it was named by Mr. R. A. Salisbury after his friend Sir Thomas Gage, a great amateur of botany. Others say it had its name from Viscount Gage, who brought it from the Chartreuse monastery, near Paris; or from Sir W. Gage, of Hengrave, Suffolk, who introduced it into England before 1725. This variety may possibly have been introduced into England by one of the Gage family, but it does not follow it had its name from him. Besides, we have the black gage, golden gage, purple gage, red gage, white gage, yellow gage; and it is most probable that the word *gage* is a corruption of G. *quetschen*, *pruna damascena* (var. *zwetschen*, *zwetsche*, *zwetschken*, *zwetschke*, *zweschen*, *zwespen*), probably named from its pleasant taste, from Keltic *chwaith*, according to Boxhorn = sapor, gustus. Conf. Low G. *kwets*, a plum; Bavar. *zwespe*, Lothr. *quoeches*, a damson.

GAIN. To obtain, get, receive—O. Fr. *gaigner*, *gaaignier*, *gaaigner*, *waignier*, *waingnier*, *waegnier*, *waengnier*, faire du profit, gagner; “s’est dit particulièrement chez les plus anciens auteurs des gains faits à la guerre, et s’est ensuite appliqué à toute sorte de profit,” says Godefroy. The French word is probably from O.G. *gewinnan*, to fight, strive, earn (A.S. *winnan*, to fight, struggle, try to get)—G. *winnen*, var. *acquirere*, *vincere labore*—Gr. *εννω*, to arm oneself. Hence Enys, goddess of war, called by the Latins Bellona. Conf. G. *wigen*, *bellare*, *belligerare*—O.G. *Wig*, Mars.

GALGAL. In France, a great cairn or mound composed entirely of stones, of which there are a great many in dep. Isère; supposed to be the tombs of Gaulish or Roman warriors—reduplication of O. Fr. *gal*, a stone.

GALL. A gall-nut—O. Fr. *galle*—L. *galla*, oak-apple, gall-nut, which Pliny derives from the River Gallus, in Phrygia, “cujus aqua æquè perniciosa ut hujus succus.” But *galla* is more probably a syncope of a word *γαλανος* for *βαλανος* = glans. Conf. Forcellini.

GALLERY, GALLERIE, GALARY. Walk along the the floor on to which the doors of the apartments open—O. Fr. *gallerie*, which De Caseneuve derives from *galer*, se réjouir; Diez, from Gr. *γαλη*, sorte de galerie; Covarruvias, from *galère*, à cause de la ressemblance qu’a une galerie avec une galère. Nicot says, *gallerie* is *quasi allerie*, from *aller*, to go. The Low L. has *galeria*, a long portico, a gallery, which Littré seems to think may be from *Galilæa*, porche d’église, portique, in O. Fr. *galilee*.

GALLEY, GALEIE. Vessel impelled by oars, rather than by sails—O. Fr. *galie*, *gallée*, *galee* (*galiace*, *galée*, *galie*, *galiote*, *gallie*, vaisseau long, navire ou galère dont les bords

sont plats)—Low L. *galea*, a very fast kind of ship mentioned in Will. Brit. in Vocab. M.S., *i.q.* *galea*, *i.q.* the 9th Century *γαλια*, *γαλεα*, Æol. of *γαλη*, a weasel, polecat, also sometimes a cat. The galley was perhaps at first a small light vessel, and we can easily understand such a vessel made to surprise merchant ships might be compared to a cat, which hides to surprise mice and rats, and attacks them on a sudden. Conf. Jal, Gloss. Naut.; also 12th Century ships named *catta*, *cattus*, *chat*, *gatus*, *gattus*.

GALLIGASKINS. Large open hose or trousers formerly worn by the French Basques—*Calligæ*—*Gallo-Vasconicæ*, *i.e.* hose, stockings, buskins, or harness worn by the French Basques.

GALLON, GALON, GALUN, GALONE, GALOUN, GALUN. Liquid measure of four quarts—O. Fr. *gallon*, *galoingnie*, *gaulon*, *jallon*, *jalon*, augment. of *jalle*, *jaille* (Low L. *galo*, *galetum*)—L. *gaulus*, kind of drinking vessel—Gr. *γαυλος*.

GALLOW-GLASS, GOLLOGGLASS. In Ireland and the Western Islands a heavy-armed foot-soldier—Ir. *galloglach*—*gall*, a stranger, foreigner; *oglach*, youth, servant, vassal—*og* young, *loach* servant.

GAMBISON, GAMBESON, GAMBAZON. A body covering stuffed with wool, and quilted in parallel lines, worn under armour—O. Fr. *gambison*, *gambaison*, *wambéison*, *wambais*, *wanbais* (Low L. *gambeso*, *gambiso*)—M.H.G. *wambeis*—O.H.G. *wamba*, the belly, womb—Goth. *wamba*, id.

GAMELAN. In Java, a band of musical instruments—Jav. *gamālan* (Mal. id.)

GAMIN. In France, a neglected and unruly child in the streets; “Petit garçon qui passe son temps à jouer et à polissoner dans les rues;” lit. “petit garçon qui aide les

ouvriers dont l'art a quelque analogie avec celui du maçon, les poêliers, les fumistes, les briquetiers, &c. (*Litttré*)—r. of YEOMAN, *q.v.*

GANDER, GANDRE. Male of the goose—A.S. *gandra* for *ganser*, or from D. *gander* for *ganser*—*gans*, goose—r. of GOOSE, *q.v.*

GARB. Clothing, clothes, manner, also fashion or mode—O. Fr. *garbe*, looks, countenance, grace, ornament; also adresse, fierté, orgueil (Norm. *garbs*, clothes, dress; It. & Sp. *gárbo*), which some derive from O.H.G. *garawr*, *garwî*, ornament, dress; but the word is rather from It. *gárbo*, gracia, maniera, gentilezza—Gr. γαυρον, haughty, disdainful—Skt. *garv* or *garb*, to be or become proud or haughty; thus, *garv*, *garvum*, *gabrum*, by metathesis *garbum*, *garbo*.

GARÇON (Rouchi *garchon*). A waiter; lit. a male child—O. Fr. *garson* (Berry dialect *gasin*, *gasou*), dim. of *gars*, *garz* (*garce*, *garse*, fille en général, servante)—Berry *gas*—Bas Bret. *gwas*, a male. Conf. W. *gwas*, youth, lad, young, tender, page, servant.

GARLAND, GERLOND. Crown, wreath of branches or flowers—O. Fr. *garlande*, *guirlande* (Low L. *garlanda*, Sp. *guirndlda*)—It. *ghirlánda*, which Ménage derives from L. *gyrus*, a circle—Gr. γυρος, round; thus, *gyrus*, *girus*, *girulus*, *girulare*, *girlingare*, *ghirlare*, *ghirlandus*, *ghirlánda*.

GARRAN, GARKON. Small horse, Highland horse, hack, jade, Galloway—Sco. *garron*, *gerron*—Gael. *gearran*, little farm-horse, work-horse, hack—Sw. *gurr*, a mare; or Icel. *jór*, a stallion (G. *gurr*, *gorr*, horse).

GAUFFERING. Mode of plaiting or fluting frills, &c., in which the plaits are wider than usual—*gauffer*, to plait, crimp—Fr. *gaufre*, to print certain figures upon stuffs,

papers, and other objects, with irons made hot for the purpose—*gaufre*, honeycomb, wafer, sort of pancake made between two irons—Wall. *waf* (Pic. *offre*, Low L. *gafrum*)—r. of E. *wafer*, G. *waffel*, i.e. Wall. *wabe*, ruche de miel.

GAUNTLET. Iron glove—O. Fr. *gantelet*, dim. of *gant*, a glove (Armor. *gwaint*, id., O. Sw. *wante*, Low L. *wantus*, *wanto*, *quantus*)—O. Fr. *guaine*, scabbard, sheath—VAGINA, *q.v.*

GAYN-PAYNE. Name for a long sword without point used in tournaments in the Middle Ages; so called from being the bread-earner of the soldier—O. Fr. *gagne-pain*, *gaigne-pains*, gain-bread.

“Dont i est *gaigne-pains* nommée,
Car par li est gagniés li pains.”

Pèlerinage du Monde, par Gaigneville.

GAZE - HOUND, GASE - HOUND, GAST - HOUND. A dog which hunts by sight, not by scent, as a greyhound; said to be from *gaze* and *hound*; but Oppian, Cyn. 473, has *αγασσευς*, either a harrier or a beagle, probably the latter.

GAZETTE. A newspaper—O. Fr. *gazette*—It. *gazzetta*; according to some a dim. of *gázza*, a magpie; and if so from Gr. *κισσα*, Att. *κιττα*, a jay, magpie. Others say from *gazzétta*, a Venetian coin = a soldi = $1\frac{1}{2}d.$, the price of a number of the journal. Tommaseo (Diz. Ling. Ital.) adds, “Siccome un giornale, un foglietto, un foglio d'avvisi, pagavasi una *gazzétta*, di qui presero il nome tali scritti o stampe.” If Tommaseo is correct, *gazzétta* for a “coin” was probably formed from the Persian coin called *gaza*, so named from having been first made at Gaza (غزة, Ghazah), in Palestine Mela (i. 11) renders it, “pecunia regia, quam *gazam* Persæ vocant.”

GEMINI. Name of a sign of the Zodiac—L. *gemini*, twins—*geminus*, twin-born, lit. brought forth or born (with another), for *genminus*—*gem* (r. of *gigno*)—*γεν*—Skt. *jan*, to be born or produced.

GENOVINA. A coin of Genoa, both in gold and silver—*Genova*, Genoa.

GEPHYRALOGIA. Historical account of bridges—Gr. *γεφυρα*, bridge; (*εις*) *γεαν φερει*, it conveys to the land; *λογος*, discourse.

GHETTO. The quarter of certain towns in Italy, Germany, &c., where Jews reside. The word probably means a place cut off from the rest of the town—Talmudic *גדה*, *gadah*, or *גדד*, *gādad*, to cut off; perhaps allied to *גט*, *get*, the act of divorce among the ancient Jews.

GHOST, GHAIST, GAIST, GAST, GOOST, GOST. A spirit—A.S. *gast*, *gæst*, id.; lit. the breath, *i.q.* G. *geist*, *keist*, lit. wind, from a verb signifying to blow; as “Der Geist geisted wo er will,” the wind blows where it wills.

GIANT, GEANT. Man of extraordinary size or bulk—O. Fr. *géant*—L. *gigante*—*gigas*—Gr. *γγας*; lit. born of *Γαia* (Earth), spouse of Uranos, mother of the Titans, Cyclops, and other monsters (poet. for *γγη*, the earth), and *γaw*, to be born. Conf. Soph. Trach. 1805; Æsch. 351, 677.

GLEN. Narrow valley between two hills—Sco. *glen*—Gael. *gleann* (Manx *glion*, Corn. & W. *glyn*, Armor. *glon*), lit. the stream which flows through a valley—Keltic *llyn*, that flows—*lli*, a stream.

GOB-DOO. Term for a mussel—Manx *gob*, beak, web, bill, mouth (in contempt); *doo*, black.

GOBBAG. Name for the dog-fish—Gael. *gobag*, id.; also a little bill, dim. of *gob*, beak, snout.

GOITRE. Morbid enlargement of the thyroid gland—Fr. *goître*—Low L. *gutteria*—*gutter*, the gullet, throat. Conf. *gutturiosus*, that has a tumour in the throat, whence Fr. *goîtreuse*.

GOOSE. Bird of genus *Anser*—A.S. *gós*—Sw. *gos* (D. *gans*—G *gans*—Skt. *hansa*; var. a goose, gander, swan, duck, flamingo. According to Unādi-s, from r. *han*. L. *Anser* and the *de* in *decoy* are from same root. See DECOY.

GORILLA. Fine species of ape, inhabiting Africa; properly the name of a tribe mentioned in the *Periplus*, some members of which Hanno, the Carthaginian, unsuccessfully invited to accompany him to Carthage. Conf. Herodotus.

GORSEDD. The Welsh assembly so called; the embodiment of the poetic and literary idea of Wales—W. *gorsedd*, the highest seat or place of assembly (also a throne, tribune, tribunal, court of judicature)—*gor*, high, superior; *sedd*, seat.

GOTCHBELLY. Every large tumour developed in the abdomen that is neither fluctuating nor sonorous; also excessive corpulency—*gotch*, a large pitcher, belly. The disease is also called *physconia*—Gr. *φυσκον*, fat paunch.

GOUT. Inflammation of the fibrous parts of the joints. It was formerly regarded as a catarrh, and had its name from Fr. *goutte*, a drop—L. *gutta*, because thought to be produced by a liquid, which distilled, *goutte à goutte*, drop by drop, on the diseased part.

GOWAN, GOWEN. (1) In Scotland, generic name of daisy. (2) Used singly, the common or mountain daisy—Gael. *gugan*, a bud, flower, daisy—*guc*, a sprout, bud, germ.

GOWN, GOUNE. Long loose upper garment—It. *gonna*

or O. Fr. *goune*, var. *gonne*, *gone* (W. *gwn*, Corn. *gun*, Ir. *gunn*, Gael. *gun*, Manx *goon*—Low L. *gonna*, *gunna*, *gouna*, Barb. Gr. γαυνα, a fur-lined garment)—L. *gaunacum*, vestimentum crassum; also couverture, manteau velu—*gaunace*, id.—Gr. *καυνακη*, *καυνακης*, a Persian fur garment made of the skin of a species of weasel. Aristoph. Vesp. 1176.

GRADELY, GRAIDLY. In the Lancashire dialect, well, right, worthy, good, handsomely, as a *gradely* felly, a *gradely* mon. Conf. A.S. *gerad*, considered, instructed, skilful, expert, prudent, suited, conditioned; *gerad*, consideration—*ræd*, counsel, advice; G. *geradlich*, *gerade*, straight, right, honest. See also Gloss. to Tim Bobbin, View of the Lancashire Dialect, by Thos. Collier, of Rochdale.

GRAIN, GRAYN, GREIN, GREYN. Corn in general—O. Fr. *grain*—L. *granum*, a grain, seed; for a word *geranum*—*gero*, to bear.

GREAT, GREATE, GRAT, GRET, GRETE. Large in bulk or size—A.S. *grædt*—L. *crassus*, thick, close, dense, gross, coarse, quasi *carassus*—*caro*, flesh; or *creassus*—*κρεας*, id. Conf. *cras* and *gross*, from same root,

GREAVES. Metal armour for the legs—O. Fr. *grèves*—*grefves*, grevettes, armure de jambes, bottines—Sp. *grébas*, pl. of *gréba*, ancient armour for the leg—Arab. *جورب jawrab*, a shoe, sandal, stocking.

GREENGAGE. Variety of plum. See GAGE.

GREYHOUND, GREYHUNDE, GREIHOUND, GRAYHOUND, GRAYHUND, GRAIHOUND, GRAIHOND, GREAHUND, GREHONDE, GRE-HOUND, GREHOWNDE, GREWHOUNDE, GRAWHOUND; in Chaucer, GREWHOWND, GREWNDE. Variety of the common dog. Dr. Bosworth has A.S. *grig-hund*, a grey-

hound, quoting Cotgrove, 173; and *græg* is grey. Nemnich gives Canis Grajus. He derives first part of the word *greyhound* from *Græcus* or *Grajus* (of or belonging to the Greeks). Minshew says, “*Græcus*, *q.d.* Greek hound, because the Greeks were the first who used such dogs in hunting. The O.E. has *gray*, a badger; G. *grau* is grey, and *grauhund* is a greyhound; the Icel. has *grey-hunde*, and *grey*, a greyhound, and *grey*, a dog. Caius thinks the name was derived from the *degree* of estimation in which the race was held. He says, “*quòd præcipue gradus sit inter canes.*” It is most probable that the A.S. word is from *Græcus*, and the Icelandic word from *Graius* or *Grajus*.

GRILSE. Name for a young salmon, somewhat larger than a salmon peel—Sw. *grå-lax*, gray salmon.

GRIMALKIN. Term for an old cat; for *grey malkin*—*grey*, and *malkin*, name for a cat—*Malkin*, little Mal; *i.e.* little Mary; or—*miaul-kin*—*miaul*, to cry as a cat—Fr. *miauler*.

GROIN. Ridge of pebbles on the sea-shore—W. *gröyn*, dim. of *gro*, pebbles, coarse gravel, an aggregate of pebbles formed by water on the shore, a beach.

GROIN, GROYN, GROYNE. A pig’s snout (in N. Yorkshire *gruin*)—Gr. *πῦρ*, a snout, prefixed by *g*.

GUILE, GILE, GYLE. Deceit, craft, cunning, artifice, duplicity—O. Fr. *guile*, *ghile*, *gile*, ruse, tromperie, supercherie, déguisement, fourberie, finesse, moquerie, mensonge—L. *vilis*, base, of no value or account, of little price—Gr. *φauλος*, id.

GULL. Genus of natatorial birds—W. *gwylan* (Corn. *gwilon*, *gwilan*, *gullan*, Bas Bret. *gwelan*, O. Fr. *goëland*)—L. *gulo*, a gormandizer.

GURNET, GURNARD. A sea fish of several species, whose head is loricated with rough lines or bony plates—O. Fr. *gournaut*—Keltic *guirned* = W. *pen-gernyn*, or Corn. *pengarn*, horn-head or iron-head. Pughe gives *pengernyn*, a gurnard (also called *penheiernyn* and *penhaiarn*), dim. of *pengarn*, the hard part of the head of some animals.

H.

HA-HA, HAW-HAW. Fence or bank sunk between slopes, and not perceived till closely approached. Some think the word arose from a person suddenly coming up to such a fence whilst riding, and naturally exclaiming, Ha ! ha ! at being so suddenly stopped in his progress. The term more probably arose from a strong guttural pronunciation of A.S. *haga*, hedge, haw, small quantity of enclosed land.

HACK (1). To cut, mangle, O.E. *hakken*—D. id.—*aks*, an axe.

HACK (2). Horse let out for common hire; also a family horse used in all kinds of work—O. Fr. *haque* (Sp. *háca*), properly a Hungarian horse—L. *equus*, a horse—Gr. *ἵκκος*—*ἵππος*.

HACKNEY, HACKENEIE, HAQUENAIE. Horse let out for hire—O. Fr. *haquenée*, *hackuenée* (Sp. *hacanea*, O. It. *achinea*), jument de prix, cheval de parade pour les dames—r. of HACK (2), *q.v.*

HACKNEY-COACH. Fr. *coche-à-haquenée*. See COACH, and HACKNEY.

HAG, HAGGE. Witch, sorceress—A.S. *hægtis*—*hæhtis*—Gr. *φαιης*, one who prophesies; lit. one who speaks—*φω*, to speak. (Conf. Sp. *hiérro* and *hijo* with L. *ferro* and *filio*.)

Wright (Gloss.) renders *pythonissa*, helle-rune vel hægtesse. By the bye, *witch*, *whore*, and *harlot* were originally masculine as well as feminine.

HAGGARD. Properly wild, not domesticated, as haggard hawks. Some derive the word from G. *hager*, lean, lank, haggard; or Gr. *αγριος*, rustic, wild; Huet, from G. *hag* (Low L. *haga*), a hedge. Fr. *hagard* is one who is wild and savage, like a haggard falcon, which, having been taken after first moulting, is not easily tamed. Littré says, “un auteur du XIV^e siècle dit que le faucon *hagard* est celui qui est de mue de haie. C’est dans le sens de oiseau *hagard* qu’on trouve muier de haie. . . . Le faucon *hagard* est le faucon qui mue de haie; c’est-à-dire, dans les haies, et non en domesticité.”

HAIDUCK, HEYDUCK, HEYDUC. Name given to halberdiers of Hungarian nobles and attendants in German courts; in Hungary, formerly a foot-soldier; also a footman dressed in Hungarian costume appointed to attend a carriage or sedan-chair—Hung. *hajdú*, yeoman of the guard, garde du corps.

HALBERT, HALBERD. Sort of pole-axe—G. *helbærd* (D. *hellebard*, Sw. *hillbærd*, It. *alabarda*), which some derive from *barte* an axe (—*barten*, to cut—Gr. *πριζεν*, to saw), *halle* hall of a palace, and so “palace axe.” Preiskerus renders it “heroic axe”—*held*, hero; Vossius, bright or shining axe—*hell*, bright, shining. Wachter derives the word from *helle*, *hille*, battle—*hellen* to fight, and *barte* axe. Hence, he says, it is also called *streit-axl* = battle axe. Kilian’s *helmbard* is a different word altogether.

HALLOO, HALLOA, HALLOW. Hunting term—Norm. *hah le loup*, *au loup* or *a lou loup*, shout to set dogs in

pursuit of wolves, the wolf being formerly as common in England as in France. Conf. Gent. Mag. vol. lix. p. 785.

HALLUCINATION. A wandering in the mind—L. *hallucinatio*, *allucinatio*, *alucinatio*, var. foolery, carelessness of behaviour, trifling, buffoonery—*allucinator*, *alucinator*, *hallucinator*, to be careless, thoughtless, play the fool, trifle (to blunder, mistake: *Ainsw.*), which Festus derives from *allus* or *hallus*, the great toe! He says that *hallucinator* or *allucinator* at first meant *pedem illidere*, offendere, impingere, and afterwards aberrare, falli. Others derive the verb from *a priv.*, *lux* light, said of those who wander from the light; but *alucinator* is rather from Gr. *αλω*, to wander in mind, be ill at ease.

HALPAS. At close of reign of Hen. 8 kind of dais at upper end of ancient halls—O. Fr. *haut-pas*, lit. high step—*hault* high, *pas* step. It was also called foot-pace.

HAMIR, Scottish Guard of the French kings, was instituted about middle of 15th Century. When sentries were changed at Versailles the answer to the challenge was *Hamir*, corruption of “I am here.” Conf. Rev. of Hist. of Scotland by Mackenzie, p. 521.

HAMMOCK. Swinging bed—Sp. *hamaca*—Carib. *amaca* Conf. Hawkins (R.) Voy. to S. Sea.

HAMPER. Large basket in which articles are packed and transported; formerly *hanaper*; so called from *hanaper*, basket in the Court of Chancery in which certain fees were anciently kept—Low L. *hanaperium*—*hanapus* (var. *hanappus*, *hanaphus*, *henaphus*, *anapus*, *anaphus*—O. Fr. *hanapier*, *hanaps*, *hanap*, *hanas*, *henas*, *henaz*, drinking-cup made of tin or copper—L. *ahenus*, brazen—*ænus*, brass—*æs*, brass, copper, tin.

HANDSAW. “When the wind is southerly I know a

hawk from a *hand-saw*:" Ham. ii. 11. "He knows not a hawk from a *hand-saw*:" Ray, Proverbs (ed. 1768), p. 196. Corruption of HERNSHAW, *q.v.*

HARICOT. Stew of mutton, properly made with haricot beans (Fr.)—O. Fr. *harigot*, stew made of bones of the feet or of the shins of kids or lambs, and beans—L. *faba*, a bean; thus, *faba*, *fabarius*, *fabaricus*, *fabaricotus*, *faricotus*, *haricotus*, *harigotus*, *harigot*, haricot.

HARK FORWARD! Huntsman's cry. *Forward* is here a corruption of O. Fr. *forhu*, *forhue*, or *fourbur*. Littré has "*forhu*, term of chase; cry or sound of the horn to call the dogs;" and "*forhuer*, *forhuir*, to sound an instrument to call back the dogs"—*fors* out, *huer* to cry. La Curne de Sainte Palaye (Dict. de l'Ancien Lang. François) gives "*forhu*, *forhue*, le cri que font les chasseurs avec le cor pour appeler les chiens. Furetière (Dict. Univ. Mots François tant Vieux que Modernes, &c., tom. ii.) has *fourbur*, terme de chasse qui se dit lorsqu'on fait venir les chiens où l'on veut par les cris et par le sonner." Roquefort gives *forbeu*, *forvoie*, hors de la voie—*foras* forth, and *via* way. Hence mettre *forbius*, envoyer en exil. Again, *fourbure* is rendered "maladie du cheval qui le met ordinairement hors d'état de pouvoir tenir la voie."

HARLEQUIN. Buffoon, who, dressed in party-coloured clothes, plays tricks, &c.—Fr. *harlequin*, *arlequin*. Ménage derives the word from the name of a celebrated comedian, who, under the reign of Henri III., so much frequented the house of M. de Harlay de Chanvelon that his companions used to call him Harlequino, after the manner of the Italians, who often give the name of their masters and patrons to clients. In confirmation he refers to M. Guyet, and to M. Forget, Grand-maître des Eaux et

Forêts d'Orléans. Again, F. De Domville (Mille et Un Calembours, &c.) gives the following:—"Comme on lui [l'Abbé Quille] demandait lequel il préférerait—de Lekain ou d'Arlequin, il répondit que tous deux étaient certainement de grands acteurs, mais qu'Arlequin avait un art que Lekain n'avait point." "Arlequin, parlant de la noblesse, disait, 'si Adam s'était avisé d'acheter une charge de secrétaire du roi, nous serions tous nobles.'" "Arlequin, dans une comédie, contrefaisait la voix de l'âne. Un spectateur du parterre se mit à braire encore mieux. Arlequin se tut, en disant, 'Où est l'original, la copie n'a plus rien à faire.'"

HARLOT. Prostitute, common woman. Webster gives W. *herlawd*, stripling; *herlodes*, hoyden—*her* to push, or challenge, *llawd* a lad. He says the original signification was a bold stripling or a hoyden, and was formerly applied to males as well as females. According to Dr. Johnson, the mother of Wm. I of England, a farrier's daughter of Falaise, whose name was Arlotta (others say Arletto), was of so infamous a character that our term *harlot* was derived from her. Camden also derives the word from Arlotta, concubine of Wm. the Conq. In Scripture (Is. i. 3) one who forsakes the true God and worships idols is called harlot. Shakespeare uses the word for a servant, rogue, cheat; also for wanton, lewd, low, base; and Milton as a verb for to practise lewdness. The Mod. It. *arlótto* is a glutton, greedy eater, cormorant, blockhead, stupid fellow; *arlótta* is a disgusting woman. The O. Fr. has *harlot*, *arlat*, *herlot*, Prov. ditto. Roquefort renders *arlot* fripon, coquin, voleur, but the French word is said to be derived from the English.

HARO, HAROW, HARROW. Cry anciently used in Normandy as a call for help, or to raise a hue and cry—

harau, haron, hareu, hari, harol—*ha-Raoul* (Harold), invocation of the name of Raoul. Roquefort says, “Ces mots viennent de *ha* (the interjection) et de *Raoul*, à cause de *Raoul*, premier Duc de Normandie, qui se rendit célèbre et cher à ses sujets par son amour pour la justice et sa sévérité à la rendre.” Voyez son épitaphe rapportée dans le Journal de Verdun, février 1757, p. 130.

HART, HERT, HEORT. Stag or male deer that has attained age of five years—A.S. *heort* (Dan. *hiort*)—Sw. *hjort*, id.—*hjord*, a flock, because these animals feed in flocks.

HARVEST, HERVEST, HERFEST, HERUEST. Time of reaping corn—A.S. *harfest, herfest, hærefest, hærfest*, autumn—O.H.G. *herbist*—*ar* yearly, *fest* feast (Wachter says, and *fest*, from *fon*, to take). Others say the word has been corrupted from Icel. *haust*, or O. Sw. *höst*, August.

HATE (1). To detest—A.S. *hatian*, formed from L. *odi*—obs. *odo*.—Gr. *οδνω* (*οδυσσομαι*), to be angry with any one (Conf. G. *hass* hatred, *hassen* to hate, with L. *odisse*).

HATE (2). Hatred, ill-will—A.S. *hete*—Dan. *had*—L. *odium*—*odium*, hatred—r. of HATE (1).

HAUTBOY. Sort of strawberry. The name is said to be from Fr. *hautbois*, which, however, is not found in French dictionaries for a strawberry. *Hautboy* (from Fr. *haut* high, *bois* wood ?) would seem to be an attempt to translate *Fraga collina* (the green strawberry), native of Switzerland and Germany, also called hill strawberry. The hautboy probably came from Hungary and Bohemia, but it has been found wild in Herts and Sussex. It is often overlooked for the wood strawberry. By the bye, the Royal hautboy, not the common hautboy, is thought to be a hybrid between the hautboy and some variety of *F. collina*.

HAVOC, HAVOCK. Waste, spoil, great slaughter, destruction; so called from cry of the marshal of the army permitting troops to plunder—A.S. *havfoc*, a hawk, the destroying bird.

HAZEL, HASEL. The shrub. Martinius derives G. *hasel* from *hase*, hare, “quòd nucamenta sint ceu villi pedum leporinorum;” Skinner, from *casula*, “ita ut *haslenut* propriè sit nux *casularis*; hoc est, agrestis, non hortensis.” The Gothic has *hasel* and *harsel*, O.H.G. *hasala*, O. Sw. *hassel*, O. Icel. *harsel*, Mod. Icel. *hasl*, *hasli*. The E. word is from A.S. *hæsel*, by change of *c* to *h* and *r* to *s* from L. *corylus*, a hazel-tree—Gr. *κορυλvs*.

HEAD, HED, HEFD, HEVED. Uppermost portion of the body—A.S. *heafod*—Goth. *haubith*—L. *caput*, allied to Gr. *κεφαλη*. Conf. Franc. & Alam. *houbit*, *haubit*, G. *habbt*, D. *hoofd*, O. Fries *hâved*, *hâfd*, *had*.

HEAVEN, HEVEN, HEFEN, HEOFEN. Regions above, expanse of the sky (*Latham*)—A.S. *heofon* (*i.q.* Plat. *heven*, O. Icel. *hifn*)—*hafen*, what is raised or elevated, p.p. of *hebban*, to raise, says Bosworth. Tooke derives from A.S. *heafan*, to heave, thus:—*heafan*, *heaved*, *heaft*, by adding *n*, *heaven*.

HEIFER, HEIFRE, HAYFARE. Young cow—A.S. *hedhfore*—*hedh*, high; *fear*, bull, ox—O.H.G. *farri*, *farro*, *far*, ox—Heb. פָּר, *par*, a bull.

HEINOUS, HAINOUS, HAYNOUS. Hateful, odious, atrocious—O. Fr. *hainous*, odious—*haine* (whence Chaucer's *hain*, *hayne*), by dropping *d* and change of *m* to *n*—L. *odium*.

HELIANTHUS (Bot. Lat.) The sunflower—Gr. *ηλιος*, the sun; *ανθος*, flower, blossom. “The name of the order

of plants called *Helianthus* originated from the resemblance which its broad golden disc and ray bear to the sun; and is rendered further appropriate by its having the power of constantly presenting its flowers to that luminary" (*Rees*).

HELIOTROPE. A fragrant plant, also called *tournesol* or *girasole*—*L. heliotropium*—*Gr.* ηλιοτροπιον—ηλιος the sun, τροπη a turning or inclination, because, says *Dioscorides*, it turns its leaves round with the declining sun. *Rees* adds, "whether he means the leaves of the plant or the corolla of the flowers may admit of doubt, but the latter is generally supposed; yet these blossoms are too inconspicuous, and their change of position, one would think, too trifling, to have attracted notice on this account, as so many flowers more evidently exhibit the same phenomenon."

HELLEBORE, ELLEBORE. Name of various plants, all poisonous, but used as remedies in mental diseases—*O. Fr. ellebore*—*L. helleborus*—*Gr.* ελεβορος, which some derive from ελειν, to kill, overcome; βορα, food (παρα το ελειν τη βορα, quod esu perimat: *Steph.*) *H. niger* or *H. officinalis* must not be confounded with ελεβορος μελας of *Dioscorides*, lib. iv. cap. 151, which *Melampus* is said to have employed with great success in the treatment of madness, 1400 B.C.

HEMLOCK, HEMLOK, HUMLOCK. The poisonous plant—*A.S. hemlic, hymlic* (*Bosworth hemleac, hemlyc*), so called because the greater hemlock and also the common sort grow on the sides of banks and roads—*hem* margin, *ledc* herb.

HENCHMAN, HENSEMAN, HENSHMAN. Male attendant, page, follower. "Hench-boys" occurs in both *Ben Jonson* and *Glaphorne*. A *hench*-boy is a boy servant or attendant; a *hench*-man, a man servant or attendant. The

word is from O.G. *encho*, *eincho*, *anchio*, *enko* (M.H.G. *enke*, Fries. *inka*). Wachter renders *enke*, servus, non coactæ, sed liberæ conditionis; servus nobilior. All these words are from Sabine *ancus*, servant of the family, help—Gr. *αγγι*, near (propè, juxtà), or from *αγκωνος*, which Hesychius renders diaconus, minister. Conf. *εγκονις*, a maid-servant, *εγκονεω*, to be quick and active in service—*κονεω*, to raise dust—*κονις*, dust.

HERMAPHRODITE. A brig that is square-rigged forward and schooner-rigged aft; so called from a fancied resemblance to an animal of both sexes—*hermaphroditus*—Gr. *ερμαφροδιτος*, partaking of both sexes—*Ερμης* (Mercury), *Αφροδιτη* (Venus).

HERNIA. Rupture—L. *hernia*, id.—*ερνος*, branch, bough, twig. Conf. L. *ramex*, rupture or kind of rupture, e.g. an oscheocele; lit. a thing having branches—*ramus*, branch.

HERNSHAW, HERNESHAW, HERNSHAW, HERON-SHAW, HERONSEWE, HERONSEW, HERNSEW (as a pl. HERNSHAWES, HERNSUES, in Chaucer *heron-sewes*). Young heron—O. Fr. *heronceau* or *haironceau*—*heroncel*—Low L. *heroncellus*—dim. of *héron* or *hairon*. Conf. Hurstmonceux (Sussex)—Fr. Monceux—*monceau*—*monticellus*, dim. of *mons*, -*tis*, mountain, hill; also *cottacel* (of land)—*cot*.

HERRING, HERING. The fish. The common derivation of this word is from A.S. *here*, an army, because these fish visit the coasts in such immense numbers (see P. Cyc. 1837, vol. vii. 276). The word comes through A.S. *hæring*, *hæring* (O. Fr. *hæreng*, *hierenc*, *hieren*, *haran*, *harence*)—Low L. *harenga* (var. *harengia*, *harengus*, *harengium*, *ærica*, *irica*)—L. *alex* (var. *alec*, *allec*, *hatec*, *halex*, in Colum. viii. 8, ed. Gesner;

also dim. *allectula*, *hallectula*), properly any thick pickle or sauce prepared from small salted fish—Gr. αλς, salt, thus:—αλς, αλος, αλας, αλαξ, *alex*, *halex*, *halecis*, by change of *l* to *r* *harecis*, *harece*, *harence*, *harenge*, *harenga*, *hæring*, herring.

HERSE. Instrument formerly used in fortification, similar to the portcluse or portecullis—Fr. *herise*, which Meyrick thinks was probably an adj., and signified a bristled portcluse or gate cover. The word is not found in either Littré or Roquefort. Conf. Fr. *hérissé*, bristling—*hérissier*, to bristle.

HETMAN, ATAMAN. A Cossack commander-in-chief—Pol. *hetman* (Russ. *atamán*)—G. *hauptmann*, head man, chieftain—*haupt* head, *mann* man.

HIDALGO. Spanish nobleman of the lowest class—Sp. *hidálgo*, which a commentator on Las Siete Partidas defines, “son of a noble and of a mother not of noble origin, and married or unmarried; and so from *hijo de álgo*, son of somebody. Gregorio Lopez impugns this, and says the word comes from *Italico*, because the Italians who settled in Spain were exempt from tribute. He says, “Et quia Hispania capta fuit à Romanis eisque subdita, multæ coloniæ Italicorum in eam venerunt, et pluribus civitatibus Hispaniæ jus Italicum consessum fuit circa immunitatem tributorum, et immunes à tributis dicebantur juris Italici; inde ergo corrupto vocabulo dictum fuit *hidalgo* ab *Italico* ;” and he refers to Sarmiento, lib. 1, Selectar. cap. 15; y Covar. cap. 4, num. 11. (Conf. Las Siete Partidas Del Sabio Don Alonso, ed. D. T. V. Perez, 1843; Partida 2, tit. 21, ley. 2; and Glossadas de Gregorio Lopez, Mad. 1829, tomo 1, p. 585, note 8.) Others write *fidalgo*, and derive the word from *fide* (abl. of *fides* with a termination; or from Sp. *fijo de Godo*, son of a Goth. But the more probable derivation is from *hijo de álgo*, one meaning

of *dlgo* being property (*calidd*), so that *hijo de dlgo* would be = *hijo de biénes*.

HIGH, HEIGH, HEAGH, HEAH. Long upwards—A.S. *hedh*—Goth. *hauhs*; corrupted—L. *altus*.

HIGH FALUTIN', HIGHFALUTEN. High-flown language, bombast: usually derived from D. *verlouten*, but Dutch has no such a word. Bartlett derives it from *high-fighting*.

HILL, HIL, HULL. Small mountain—A.S. *hyll*, which some derive from L. *collis*, high ground, said to be allied to *celsus* and *cello*, whence *excellō* and *præcello* (see Forcellini and Isid. 14 Orig. 8, 19; but the word is more probably a corruption of O.G. *hügel*, a hillock, dim. of *hoeg*, id., like W. *uchel*, high, lofty, from *uch*, being over or above.

HILT. Sword-handle—A.S. (Icel. *hjalt*), id. Tooke says *hilt*, *helt*, *gehilt*, *holt*, *hylt*, is “the held part, the part which is held,” from A.S. *healden*, to keep, hold. If so, O.H.G. *helza* (It. *helsa*) is from L. *ansula*, dim. of *ansa*, a handle; or from Gr. *ἐλξ*, anything which assumes a spiral shape; also curved, twisted.

HIND. Female of the stag—A.S. *hind* (M.H.G. *hinde*, O.H.G. *hintâ*), by, as respects animals, not uncommon change of sense, from Gr. *ἡνός*—*γηνός*, a jennet. But conf. Hesychius under *ἡνός*, *ἡνῆ* = maid.

HIPPOCAMPUS (Ælian iv. 14). Fabulous animal, sea-horse, whose head resembled that of a horse, and its tail that of a fish, on which sea-gods ride—Gr. *ἵππο-καμπος*, sea-horse—*ἵππος* horse, *καμπος* sea-monster; or say from *ἵπποκαμπη*—*ἵππος* and *καμπη*, flexura, from the curvature of the tail.

HOAR-STONE. Landmark stone, stone of memorial

describing boundary of property, whether of public or private nature, as used in almost all countries from patriarchal era down to present generation—Anc. Brit. *or* (Ir. *oir*, *ur*, Old Ir. *or*, A.S. *ora*), limit, boundary, margin, brim—Gr. *opos*, landmark, frontier, boundary-stone—*opos*, mountain—Heb. *הר*, *har*, id. For names compounded of *hoar* see Hamper's Disquisition in Archæologia, vol. 25.

HOAX. Practical joke played to trick a person; by some derived from HOCUS-POCUS (*q.v.*), but Dr. Bosworth gives A.S. *hucse*, *husce*, *huex* (Plat. *jux*), hoax, irony, slight, ironia; *mid hucse*, with slight, Cd. 107; *thurh hucz*, per ironiam, Cot. 186.

HOBBLEDEHOY, HOBBERDEHOY, HOBbard-DE-HOY. Stripling, youth between 14 and 21. "Why! he's a mere *hobbledehoy*, neither a man nor a boy:" Swift, Polite Conversation. "The next keepe under Sir *Hobbard-de-hoy*:" Tusser, Four Hundred Points of Good Husbandry, p. 57, 1580. The word is said to be from Sp. *hómbre de hóy*, man of the day, but why is doubtful, and the term is not found in Spanish.

HOCUS-POCUS. Juggler's trick. Some derive the term from W. *hoced*, a cheat or trick; *bwg* or *pwca*, hobgoblin; others from Fr. *hoc*, sort of card game; lit. *that (is)*—L. *hoc*, that. Sharon Turner (Hist. Anglo-Saxons, Append. to b. ii. c. 31) derives the term from Ochus-Bochus, a magician and demon much feared in the North of Europe (of course in ancient times). But *hocus-pocus* (D. *hokus-bokus*) is properly the gibberish repeated by the juggler, in all parts of Europe, whilst performing his tricks. D'Israeli (Amen. Lit.) says it originated in derision of the words, "*Hoc est [enim] corpus meum*" (for this is my body), slovenly

pronounced by the mumbling priest in delivering the emblem as the reality. Tillotson was of the same opinion. His words are, "In all probability these common juggling words are nothing but a corruption of 'Hoc est corpus,' by way of ridiculous imitation of the priests of the Church of Rome in their trick of Transubstantion."

HOICKS! Hunting term—Norm. *haut-icy*, *-iccy*, high here!

HOLT. Small wood, woodland, woody hill, grove, refuge, shelter—A.S. *holt* (Su. G. *hult*), according to some from *helan*, to cover, but perhaps rather, by dropping first letter, from L. *saltus*, wooded chain of mountains; also a forest, or its r. *αλος*, grove, wood, forest.

HONEY. Sweet liquid secreted by bees—A.S. *hunig* (G. *honich*, Franc. *honang*, and, in Gotho-Teutonic languages, among nine other forms, *hunang*), said to be from a word *huning*, *hyfning* or *hyfening*, about = produce of a hive—A.S. *hive*, id. Last part of the word is probably a suffix. First may be from *οινον*, wine. By the bye, in Mark of Brandenburg sweet new beer, and in other parts of Germany spice also, are called *hōniken*.

HONOUR, HONOR, HONURE. Respect, esteem, high estimation—O. Fr. *honnour*, *honur*—L. *honor*, anything by which a person or thing acquires respect—*honos*—Gr. *αινος*, praise; lit. a tale, story.

HOOF. Hard horny substance on feet of graminivorous animals—A.S. *hóp*—O. Sw. *hop*—Gr. *σπη*, id., by dropping termination, after Scythic manner, from *σπλον*, shield.

HOP. The plant—D. *hop* (Belg. *hop*, *hoppe*, *happe*, Wall. *hubillon*, Flem. *hummel*, O. Fr. *haubelon*, Low L. *humulus*, *humulo*), said to be from *hoppen*, to climb; but the D. word

has more probably been formed from *L. lupus*, the hop-plant (*lupus herba*): thus *lupus*, *lup*, *hlop*, by syncope *hop*. The word *lupus* for *hop* was so called "because, just as the wolf preys upon other animals, so this plant, by immoderately impoverishing the soil in which it grows, starves its vegetable neighbours." The Low L. words are from the O. Fr., and the latter, the Wallon, and Flemish forms have come from a word *lupulus* (dim. of *lupus*), by change of *l* to *h*, and *p* to *m*.

HORNBEAM. Genus of trees (*Carpinus betulus*), whose wood is white and of a fine close texture; a name said to be corrupted from its G. appellation *wonne-baum*, *i.e.* delight, pleasure, or joy tree; but *hornbeam* more probably means horn-wood, so named on account of its hardness; or it may be a corruption of iron-beam, *i.e.* iron-wood, that being one of its names. Conf. IRON.

HORSE-CHESTNUT. The tree and its fruit (*Æsculus*). It is said to derive its name from the likeness of the fruit to that of the chestnut, and from its being used by the Turks as food for horses that are broken or touched in the wind. In England horses will not eat the horse-chestnut, and indeed some are of opinion that the term "horse" was given to it to express coarseness. The old name for horse-chestnut was Hippocastanum, *Castanea equina*. *Æsculus* is from *L. esca*, food. We get the tree from the Levant. It was, however, brought from the northern parts of Asia into Europe about 1358.

HOSE. Close-fitting breeches or trousers reaching to the knees—A.S. *hosa* (Icel. & Franc. *hosa*, Dan. & G. *hose*, D. *hoos*, Low L. *hosa*), a stocking—by change of *t* to *s* from O.G. *hüten*, to cover, according to Wachter.

HOUSE. Place of human abode—A.S. *hus*—Goth. *hus*,

like O. Fr. *hius*, *huiz*, *hus*, *uis*, porte, entrée—L. *ostium*, a door, mouth or entrance of anything—*os*, mouth—Skt. *as*, to eat. Conf. USHER.

HUB. Projection or protuberance; central point of a wheel to which spokes are subservient—*i.q.* *hob*, nave of a wheel. Conf. G. *hwb*, a heaving, lifting; W. *hub*, anything which rises or swells out. Hence, from *hub*, “Hub of the universe,” name applied to Boston, U.S., and sometimes to Calcutta.

HUMBUG. Plausible deceit. Some derive this word from *hum*, to cheat, hoax; *bug*, a bugbear; hence, a false alarm, sham, bugbear; or from Irish *uim bog* (pronounced *oombug*), soft copper, pewter, brass, or worthless money, such as was made by James II. at the Dublin Mint, 20s. of which was worth about only 2*d.* sterling. It is asserted that the term was at first applied to worthless coin, and in time became applied to anything false or counterfeit. Others say that in former years there resided in the neighbourhood of the Mearns, in Scotland, a gentleman of landed property named Hume or Home, whose estate was known as the Bogue; that, from the great falsehoods Hume of the Bogue was in the habit of relating about himself, his family, and everything connected with him, it soon became customary, when persons heard anything that was remarkably extravagant or absurd, to say, “That is a Hume o’ the Bogue;” that the expression spread like wildfire over the whole country, and those who did not understand the origin of the phrase, and applied it only to any extravagant action or saying, contracted and corrupted it to *humbug* (see my *Verba Nominalia*). Others, again, derive the term from *Hamburg* (“news from Hamburg”), because in war times news from that city, being frequently false, was looked upon with

distrust; or from *Homburg*, distinguished chemist of the court of the Duke of Orleans, who, according to a passage from Bishop Berkeley's *Siris*, was an ardent and successful seeker after the philosopher's stone. The most probable derivation is from L. *ambage*—*ambages*, a long circumstance, tedious tale to no purpose, preambles, impertinences, beat about the bush, &c. &c.—*am*—*ambe* or *ambi*, about; *ago*, to go.

HUNGER. Craving for food—A.S. *hungor*, *hungur*—O. Sw. *hunger*, id.—*hungra*, to long for.

HURRICANE, HURRICANO, HURRICANOE, HEROCANE. Violent storm of wind. The word has been derived from O. Sw. *hurra*, to move rapidly; and from Basq. *uracan*, collection of waters—*urac*, waters. We have the term through Fr. *ouragan*, Sp. *huracán*, from a W. Indian word *huracán*, signifying the four winds blowing at the same time one against the other.

HUSO, HUSE. The beluga or isinglass sturgeon, a very large fish which inhabits the great rivers that fall into the Black and Caspian Seas, and from the bladder of which isinglass is made—O.D. *huyzen*, derivation of which is doubtful. The name of the fish in O.H.G. is *hûso*, Hung. *visa*, Slovak *vyza*, Bohem. *wyz*, *wyza*, Pol. *wyz*. The D. *huis* is a house, the Turk *اوزون*, *uzûn*, long; but the Turkish word or isinglass is *bâlik lûtkâli*, i.e. fish glue.

HUSSIF (pr. *huzzif*). Sempstress's case for needles, thread, &c.; lady's companion; corruption of *housewife*, used figuratively.

HYACINTH. The flower—Fr. *hyacinthe*—L. *hyacinthus*—Gr. *vakuvthos*, the iris, gladiolus, and larkspur, which has been derived from *ω*, to make wet, such plants growing chiefly in humid soils. According to some poetic fictions, however, the

flower sprang up from the blood of Hyacinthus (ΥΑΚΙΗΝΘΟΣ), or from that of Telemon Ajax (ΑΙΑΣ); and botanists think they can decipher on the petals the letters YA or AI, the initials of such names respectively. Putting aside the fable, according to Linnæus all the flowers named have marks more or less resembling the characters mentioned. The last part of the word is from *ανθος*, flower, with medial *k* for euphony. The precious stone called *υακινθος* (whence our word jacinth) was doubtless so called from resemblance of colour. But see Ov. Met. 10, 211; Mosch. 3, 6; and Sprengel.

HYMEN. Virginal membrane (L.)—Gr. *υμην*, skin, membrane, pellicle, genius presiding over marriage; akin to *υφη*, web; *υφαω*, *υφαινω*, to weave—Skt. *ve*, id.

ICE, YSE, IYS, IIS. Water or any other liquid made solid by freezing—A.S. *is*, *iss* (O.G. *is*, Dan. & Sw. *is*, Icel. *íss*, D. *ijs*), corrupted from L. *glacies* (by dropping the *gl*), quasi *gelaquies*, i.e. congealed water—*gelu* and *aqua*. Conf. L. *ecclesia*, in Basq. reduced to *elisa*.

I.

ICTERUS. Another name for jaundice (L.)—Gr. *ικτερος*, id.; lit. bird of a yellowish-green colour, by looking at which a jaundiced person was cured, the bird dying. Conf. Plin. 30, 11. The same was believed of the *χαρδριος*, yellowish bird dwelling in clefts. The sight of it was held to be a cure for jaundice. Conf. Plut. 2, 681; C. Æl. N. A. 17, 13. *Ικτερος* may be connected with *ικτις*, yellow-breasted marten, found *κτις*.

IF, EF, YF, YIF, YEF, YEUE, GIF, GIFF, GEF. The conjunction = granting or allowing that, in case that—A.S. *gif*, imp. of *gifan*, to give.

ILIUM. Third or last portion of small intestine, named from its convolutions (Low L.)—Gr. *εἰλεω*, to turn about. Hence *εἰλεος*, disease of the intestines, causing patient to twist or writhe; the iliac passion.

ILLUSION, ILLUSIOUN. Mockery, false show—L. *illusione*—*illusio*—*illusus*—*illudo*, to make sport of—in in, *ludo* to play—*ludus*, play, sport, pastime; so called from the Lydii or Ludi, who brought games with them into Etruria, which the Romans afterwards practised. Hence *ludicrus*, ludicrous; and, by aid of prefixes, *allude*, *allusion*, *collude*, *collusion*, *delude*, *delusion*, *elude*, *interlude*, *prelude*.

IMBECILE. Weak in respect to mental power—O. Fr. *imbecille*, feeble—L. *imbecillis*, *imbecillus*, properly *inbecillis*, weak with respect to body; lit. not being able to walk without a staff—in, into, against, upon; *bacillus*, dim. of *baculus*, staff. Conf. Isid. 10 Orig. 129. But see Forcellini and Riddle (*Scheller*).

IMPEDIMENT. Obstruction to passage—L. *impedimentum*—*impedio*, to hinder, entangle; lit. to wrap feathers about the feet of fowls, &c., to hinder them from going away—in upon, *pedes* feet. Conf. Gr. *εμποδοσμα*—*εν*, upon, before, *ποδα*—*πους*, foot.

INANE. Empty, void, silly—L. *inanis*, id.—*inanio*, to empty—Gr. *ινεω*, id.

INCONGRUOUS. Unsuitable, inconsistent, not fitting—L. *incongruus*, id.; lit. not congruous—in, not; *congruus*, agreeing, fit, suitable—*congruo*, to agree with; lit. to flock together as cranes do, who never separate whether in flying or feeding—*con* for *cum*, with, together; *grus*, a crane—*gr*, noise uttered by them.

INCONY. "My incony Jew!" L. L. L. III. i. 138;

“Most incony vulgar wit!” *ib.* iv. 1. Bailey translates this word “wit, mimicking wit.” Grose says *conny* is brave, fine, the same as *canny*, a word in Scotland very variously applied, but plainly an E. word, *cunning*, *i.e.* knowing, clever. The term has also been rendered var. sweet, pretty, delicate, fine, and been derived from the Northern *canny* or *conny*, pretty, comely; and *in*, an intensive particle. Warburton would read, “My incony jewel,” and says *incony* or *kony* in the N. signifies fine, delicate, as a *kony* thing, a fine thing. Keightley says, “This is usually understood to mean fine, delicate, pretty, but the following passage in the old play, ‘The Shoemaker’s Holiday,’ gives the true sense and origin of it: ‘There they shall be knit, like a pair of stockings in matrimony: there they shall be in *conie*.’ *Cony*, like *lamb*, *mouse*, &c., was in fact one of the endearing terms then in use between married couples; so that *to be in cony* was to be in a state of matrimonial endearment. Then *in cony* or *incony* gradually came into use as an adj. of endearment in general, just as *in life* became *alive* and *live* (as an adj.)” In old authors the word is found written *inconie* and *incony*. A correspondent of *N. & Q.* (3rd S. v. 231) says the word is probably a corruption of O. Fr. *inconu*, unknown, unheard of; a phrase answering very much also to our own vernacular, “no end of.” The passages would then mean “such a Jew as never was heard of;” “no end of vulgar wit.”

INDULGENCE. Act of indulging (Fr.)—L. *indulgentia*—*indulgenti*—*indulgens*—*indulgeo*, to be courteous or complaisant, to humour, from a word *indulceo*—*in in*, *dulcis* sweet—Gr. γλυκὺς.

INDUSTRY. Diligence, assiduity—Fr. *industrie*—L. *industria*, painstaking—*industrius*—*indostruus*, active, dili-

gent—*endo* for *in*, within ; *struo*, to arrange, dispose, prepare, build. “And so, qui semper aliquid struit,” says Riddle, “*industrius*, quod veteres velut *indostruum* dicebant, quasi qui, quicquid ageret, intrò strueret et studeret domi, est enim *industrius*, studiosus, vigilans, callidus, says Festus.”

INEBRIOUS. Intoxicated—L. *inebriosus* (?)—*inebrio*, to make drunk—*in* intensive particle, *ebrius* drunk—r. of EBRIETY, *q.v.*

INFLUENZA. Kind of catarrh—It. *influenza*, influence ; so named because the phenomena were thought to be due to the influence of the stars (see Tanner, Pract. of Medicine, i. 205)—Low L. *influentia*, lit. a flowing into—r. of *influence*.

INGLE, INGIL. Flame, blaze, a fire or fire-place (Sco.)—L. *igniculus*, dim. of *ignis*, fire—Skt. *agni*. Conf. Gael. *aingeal*, *eingeal*, fire, light, sunshine.

INGLUVIUM. Essential principle of the gizzard of chickens and ducks, used, in medicine, as a stomachic in vomiting and pregnancy, in indigestion, dyspepsia, and flatulency—L. *ingluvies*, crop, craw, or gorge of birds, stomach or paunch of ruminant animals—for *inguluvies*, from intensive particle *in*, and *gula*, gullet, swallow.

INGUINAL. Relating to the groin—L. *inguinalis*, id.—*inguen*, groin, which Vossius derives from O.L. *ingeno*, to engender—in *in*, *gigno* to beget.

INHABITABLE (Fr.) Sometimes = not habitable. Shak. R. II. i. 1—

And meet him, were I tied to run afoot
Even to the frozen ridges of the Alps,
Or any other ground *inhabitable*.

“The divine Providence so ordering all, that some parts of the world should be habitable, others *inhabitable*” (*Holland*).

—L. *inhabitabilis*, that cannot be inhabited or lived in—*in* = *non*, not; *habitabilis*, that may be dwelt in—*r.* of *habitable*.

INSECT. Class of animals so called, from the divided appearance of the body; or, as one writer says, “from a separation in the middle of their bodies, whereby they are cut into two parts, which are joined together by a small ligature, as we see in wasps and common flies”—Fr. *insecte*—L. *insectum*—*inseco*, to cut into—*in* into, *seco* to cut. Conf. Gr. *εντομα* (sc. ζωα), insects; lit. cut into—*εν* in, *τεμνω* to cut.

IPECACUANA, IPECACUANHA. The medicinal root—Ptg. *ipecacuâna*, according to Pouchet a Brazilian word signifying “streaked or striped root” (*racine rayée*).

IRIS. In botany, typical genus of order Iridaceæ (L.)—Gr. *ιρις*; so named on account of the various and somewhat concentric hues of the flower, which gave an idea of the rainbow—*ιρις* rainbow—*ειρω* to tell, because it was supposed to announce the rain; “quòd pluvias denunciet,” says Littleton.

IRON, IREN, YREN, YRENE, YRON, YRUN, YZEN. Metal so called—A.S. *íren*, which, when compared with Icel. *jarn*, Sw. *iarn*, Ir. *iaran*, *iarrunn*, Gael. *iarrunn*, Manx *iaarn*, Armor. *houarn*, *uarn*, W. *haiaru*, Corn. *hoarn*, Sp. *hiérro*, Ptg. & It. *ferro*, suggests that the word has been corrupted from L. dat. or abl. *ferro*. By change of *r* to *s* came also A.S. *isen*, *isern*, O.H.G. *isarn*, Goth. *eisarn*, Eng. *yzen*.

ISTHMUS. Neck of land joining a peninsula to a continent (L.)—*ισθμος*, lit. a neck, any narrow passage or connexion = *εισειμι*, to go into—*εις* into, *ειμι* to go.

IZZARD, IZARD. Name for the ibex—Fr. *isard*, *ysard*

(Provenç. *uzarn*, Catal. *isart*, *sicart*), which M. Rouillon derives from the hissing of the animal through its nostrils—O.G. *hissen*, to hiss. But Littré adds, “D’un autre côté, la forme provençale, qui a une *n*, fait penser au germanique *isern*, *eisern*, gris de fer,” iron-grey.

IVY. The evergreen—A.S. *efig*—O.G. var. *ebah*, *ephi*, *epfi*, *ephew*; perhaps etymologically same as YEW, *q.v.*

J:

JACK. This word, which means a young pike, a pitcher, &c., and is found in many compounds, is not derived from *Jacques* (James), but from a dim. of *John*; perhaps thus:—John, Jan, Jannock, Jack.

JACK, JACKE, JACQUE, JACOBI. Kind of defensive armour for the body, made of prepared leather, the *lorica* of the ancients; defensive upper garment—probably from G. *jack*, a hunter’s vest. Conf. Meyrick; and see JACKET.

JACKDAW. See DAW.

JACKANAPES. Coxcomb, fop, upstart, conceited fellow. Dr. Johnson derives the term from *Jack* and *ape*; others say *napes* was a term of derision signifying a knave, from A.S. *cnapa* (properly a boy, servant, young man), and that Jackanapes would seem to be = Jack Cnapa, Jack the Knave. They add that the Duke of Suffolk was designated by the cant term of Jac Napes. This, however, is not satisfactory. The French term for knave in cards is *valet*, which was formerly used, not for servant, but for a young nobleman holding an appointment at court. Mistaking the meaning of *valet*, *Jack* was used to denote a serving-man, like Dutch *Jan*, whilst *napes* is without doubt from Sp. *naipes* (word of Arabic

origin) = cards; so that Jackanapes is = "Jack of Cards." Conf. Chatto on Playing Cards, pp. 231-5.

JACKET. Short coat extending to the hips—Fr. *jaquette*—dim. of *jaque*, *jacque*, coat of mail—O.D. *jacke* (Mod. D. *jakje*), small jacket—*kajacke*—*kasacke*—r. of *cassock*, i.e. Fr. *casaque*—It. *casacca*, great coat—L. *casa*, covering, house.

JADE. Sorry nag, old woman—Sco. *yaud*, old mare—Icel. *jalda* (only in poetry; Prov. Sw. *jälða*), mare, in gen. *jöldu*, as *jöldu-hlaup*, mare's leap, local name in N. of Ireland. See LANDNAMABOK.

JARGON. Gibberish. Skinner derives this word from It. *chiérico* (*chérico*?), a clergyman; "for, when the laity heard the Latin tongue, unknown to them, used in the liturgies and prayers of the church, they called that, and all other tongues which they did not understand, *chiericon*, *q.d.* clergymen's language," says Bailey. The Fr. has *jargon*, O. Fr. *jergon*, Pic. *gergon*, O. Sp. *girgonz*, Mod. Sp. *zérga*, It. *gergône*, obscure cant of thieves, also *gérgo*, *gérge* and *zérga*. Tommaseo rejects Skinner's derivation, and also three other derivations, viz. from L. *barbaricus*, It. *Greco*, and Celtic *garg*, rough, hard; and derives It. *gérgo* from L. *ergo* (therefore), whence, he says, Fr. *ergoter*, to use pedantic and strange language (say, to cavil, dispute). See ARGOT.

JAVELIN. Sort of spear made of wood and pointed with steel—Sp. *jabalina*, spear chiefly used for hunting wild boars—*jabalí*, wild boar found on mountains—Ar. جبل, *jabal*, mountain.

JAY. The bird—O. Fr. *jai*, *gay*, *gaye*—Low L. *gaius*, so named from gay colours of the bird, from a word *vaius*—L. *varius*, variegated. Many Latin writers call the jay *pica varia*.

JECUR. Old name for the liver (L.)—Skt. *jakrit*, liver. Hence adj. *jecoral*.

JEJUNUM. Second portion of small intestine, properly *jejenum intestinum*, so called because thought to be always empty, which is not the case, though after death it contains much less than the rest of the intestine—*jejune*, empty, scantily supplied with food—L. *jejunus*, that hath not eaten, which Martinius ap. Voss derives from Gr. *νενω*, to empty. (Conf. Cic. ad Div.; Isid. 2 Orig. i. 131; Cels. iv. 11); others, from Skt. *yanyam*—*yam*, to restrain.

JENNY. Spinning machine invented by Jacob Hargreaves; properly *genny*, for *ginny*, dim. of a word *gin*, for engine.

JEROBOAM. Scotch wine and spirit measure, as a jeroboam of claret or whisky. Some say it contains eight bottles; according to others it is a jar holding a bottle and a half, but a jeroboam of whisky is a nip of whisky. It appears jeroboam was originally a nickname given in Scotland to smuggling vessels, perhaps from the name of a vessel engaged in the trade. The Scotch are fond of using Scripture names; witness Joppa, appellation of two places in Scotland.

JERRY HOUSES. Houses erected with bad materials, and sometimes on plots of land that have been used as "laystalls" for garbage and filth. "Wheresoever London stretches one of its numerous *antennæ* into the open country there will be plots of lands where 'rubbish is shot;' and on these plots of land will jerry builders erect houses, outside fair to view, with porticoes and 'Queen Anne' balustrades; inside literally formed of dust and ashes." Conf. St. James's Gaz. Jan. 26, 1884, p. 5. The slang term "jerry shop,"

properly Tom and Jerry shop, for a low drinking shop, is so used in allusion to Pierce Egan's characters in his *Life in London*.

JESUS. Sort of French paper whose mark formerly bore the name or Jesus. "Terme de papeterie. Papier nom de jésus, ou, simplement, papier jésus, sorte de papier de grand format, qui s'emploie principalement dans l'imprimerie, et dont la marque portait autrefois le nom de Jésus (I.H.S.):" *Littre*.

JIGGER. Troublesome insect of tropical regions, found written *chigger*, *chegir*, *chigre*, *chegre*, *chigoe*, *chegoe*, *chiggre*, and in Fr. *chique*. Some say it is a W. Indian or S. American word. Others derive it from Sp. *chico*, small.

JOHN DORY, DORY, DOREE. Small gold-coloured sea-fish—Fr. *jaune dorée*, golden yellow, also *dorée*, *i.e.* gilt (sc. *la poisson*, fish). *Littre* does not give the French word for the fish, but he says, "*doré* se dit des objets qui sont d'un jaune brillant, jaune doré." *Bescherelle* says the poets have often used *or* for the colour *jaune d'or*, and *doré* for the colour *jaune*. Conf. *jean-de-gand*, *jean-le-blanc*, name of two birds.

JOKE. A jest—L. *jocus*, a jest, joke; according to Vossius from *juvo*, to delight, amuse; and if so, as Martinius says, *jocus* for *jucus*. Others derive *jocus* from *ιαχος*—*ιαχος*, clamour—*ιαχω*, to cry, cry out.

JUNIPER. A coniferous evergreen shrub or tree—L. *juniperus*—*junior* or *junis*—*juvenis* young, *pario* to produce, "quasi pariens semper juniores, since black or ripe berries and green ones are always hanging together on it," says Riddle.

JURY-MAST. Temporary mast in place of one carried away. Thompson derives the term from a word *jouré*, about = temporary—Fr. *jour*, day; or from L. *juvare*, to assist.

Jal (Gloss. Naut.) says, "Il nous semble que dans *jury*, appliqué à un mât, on pourrait voir *jarra* ou *jarro*, nom que le bois de chêne portait aux XIII^e et XIV^e siècles, comme l'atteste le Gloss. de D. Charpentier. Un *jarion* était un gros bâton de chêne, une perche de chêne. Tout espèce de bois de chêne aura pu être appelé *jarion*, *jari*, *jury*, puis par extension un espare de sapin ou d'autre bois aura pu retenir ce nom." The word is more probably from old *ore* (now *oar*), thus:—*ore-mast*, *hore-mast*, *jore-mast*, *jury-mast*. Conf. *jacinth*, from *hyacinth*; and WHERRY.

K.

KALAMANCO CATS. A Lancashire term for tortoise-shell cats; so called from a fancied resemblance of the skin to the narrow stripes on some kinds of calamanco, a woollen stuff. The stuff has been going out of fashion since 1819. *Calamanco* comes from Low L. *calamancus*—Mod. Gr. *καμηλανκιον*, head-covering made of camel's hair—Gr. *καμηλος*, a camel.

KEEL, KELLE, KELE, CULE. Bottom of a ship—Dan. *kjøl* (Sw. *köl*)—G. *kiel*—*kele*, cavity—*kel*, hollow—Gr. *κοιλος*, id.

KEELSON, KELSON, KELSINE. The piece of timber over the keel of a ship, next above the floor timber (*Dana*)—Sw. *kölsvin*, Dan. *kjölsviin*, or Norweg. *kjöllsvill*, which some derive from G. *kielschwein*, keel-swine, which is absurd. Others translate last part of the word "son," and render it "son of the keel," "proceeding from the keel." It comes from Dan. *sven*, a swain (Sw. *svend*, also a servant). Jal (Gloss. Naut.) renders the word "le servant de la quille, son esclave, la pièce qui la suit, la défend, la couvre de son corps."

KERSEY. Species of coarse wollen cloth ; coarse stuff made chiefly in Kent and Devonshire. According to some the word is a corruption of *Jersey*, whence this cloth originally came. Others derive the word from Kersey, near Hadleigh (Suffolk), where the woollen trade was formerly carried on, and which was once a considerable manufacturing place. Bailey gives Teut. *karsaye*, Fr. *carisée*, Sp. *carica*, *q.d.* coarse say (serge), but the word is not found in Sp. The Sw. has *carsay* and *carsai*, the Belg. *karsaye*. Webster gives also D. *karsai*, Fr. *carisel*, *cariset*, *crésau*, Sp. *carisea*, G. *kersey*, *kirsei*, Sw. *cariset*. Littré renders *cariset* “ étoffe de laine croisée, qui se fabrique en Angleterre et en Ecosse.” The Norm. *crésau* is from *croiser*, to cross, and *kersey* is most probably from *serge croisée*.

KERSEYMER. Thin stuff generally woven plain from finest wools—KERSEY (*q.v.*), and *mere*, entire, unmixed, pure—L. *merus*, pure, unmixed, entire, neat.

KETCHUP, CATCHUP, CATSUP, KITJAP. The sauce ; now made from mushrooms or walnuts ; earlier a liquor extracted from mushrooms, tomatoes, walnuts, &c. Some derive the word from Hind. *kachchap*, a tortoise, turtle ; but the original ketchup was a kind of East Indian pickle (see Encyc. Perthensis) ; and the word, by aid of a prefix and suffix, is probably derived from Hind. *āchār*, pickles, or its root, Pers. *āchār*, which Johnson renders “ powdered or salted fruits preserved in salt, vinegar, honey or syrup, particularly onions preserved in vinegar ; also the pickle or liquor which these meats or fruits are preserved in.” For prefix conf. the name Chilperic from Ælfric, *childe* from *hild*. It may have come thus :—*āchār*, *kachar*, *kācharp*, *kecharp*, *ketchup*. Or the last letter may have arisen thus :—*āchār*, *kachar*, *kacha*, *kachau*, *kachav*, *kachap*, *ketchup*.

KETTLEDRUM. A tea-party held by fashionable people between lunch and dinner; another word for *drum*, a tea before dinner; properly a rout, evening party at which card-playing was carried on. "Specially noisy drums were called drum-majors" (*Hunter*).

KEY, KEYE, KAY. Instrument to open or shut a lock—A.S. *cæg*, *cæge*, or O. Fries. *kai*, *kei*; corrupted from L. *clavis* (whence Fr. *clef*, *clé*)—Gr. *κλεις*—*κλεις*, key, lock, bolt—*κλειω*, to shut, close, bar, lock.

KIBOSH. Nonsense, stuff, humbug; as, "It's all kibosh." To "put on the kibosh" is to put the stopper upon one. You effectually put on the kibosh when you prove to another that what he asks you to do will benefit neither party. Some think the term may have been formed from a Talmudic word for a small coin of little value, but it is more probably a growth of *Cui bono*? Cassius laid it down as an axiom that, in examining conflicting evidence as to which of two parties had perpetrated a crime, we should be guided in forming our suspicions by inquiring which party becomes a gainer by the crime: *cui bono*? to whom is the act for an advantage? Who gains? The maxim was thus applied by Cicero to the inculpation of Clodius and the exculpation of Milo, and in Cicero's defence of Milo we have it handed down to us as the "Cassian maxim."

KID. Young goat (Dan. *kid*), by change of *h* to *k* from L. *hædus*—Heb. גִּדִּי, *g'dî*, a kid; or from Skt. *huda*, *us*, a ram But conf. Wachter under *kitz*, *kutz*.

KILT. Kind of short petticoat, reaching from the stomach to the knees, worn by Scottish Highlanders and by children of the Lowlands—Gael. *céilte*, p.p. of *ceil*, to conceal.

KINGFISHER. The bird, so called because chief of the land birds that feed upon fish. See Willoughby (Ornithology), ed. by John Ray. It bores a hole in the ground, and makes a nest of fish-bones.

KIRBY HOCK. Swelling or enlargement of hind leg of a horse a few inches below the hock—Fr. *courbé*, curved, bent. Youatt writes the term *curb*.

KIRK. Archæological term for circle—Gr. *κirkos*, a circus, ring, circle (L. *circus*).

KISTVAEN. Chest composed of several large slabs of stone set upright and protected at top by a large slab placed horizontally, which contained relics of a person deceased—W. *cist-faen* for *cist-maen*, stone-chest or chest-stone. See further Gent. Mag. Feb. 1822, in a paper by Sir Rich. Hoare; also introduction to Beauties of England, p. 90.

KITCHEN-MIDDEN. Term applied to heaps of oyster-shells and rubbish found in Scandinavia—Dan. *kjökken*, kitchen; *mödding*, muck-hill, dunghill; formerly *mög dyng*, *mög*, dung, soil, muck; *dyng*, heap, hoard, mass, pile.

KITE. The bird (*Milvus*)—A.S. *cýta*—Gr. *κτιν*, kite, falcon. Hence, the light frame of wood covered with paper for flying in the air, which at first resembled the bird.

KLOOF. In S. Africa, a ravine, gully—D. *kloof*, split, slit, clink, crevice, rent, tear—*klóven*, to split, cleave, rent, divide.

KNAVE. Petty rascal. Properly a boy-servant, but used by Shakspeare for both boy and rogue. The word is from A.S. *cnafa*, *cnapa*, boy, O.G. *knab*, slave, boy, youth, tyro, in Gotho-Teut. dialects found *knabo*, *knapo*, *knappo*, *knappa*, *kneppe*, *knave*, *knafe*, *chnabe*, *cnave*; perhaps etymologically connected with **KNIGHT**, *q.v.*

KNIGHT. The title—A.S. *cniht*, *cneoht*, boy, youth,

attendant, servant (O. Sw. *kneckt*) i.q. O.G. *knet*, *knit*—Gr. *κονητης*, servant—*κονεω*, to make haste, lit. to raise dust, esp. by swift running—*κονις*, dust.

KNOT, KNOTTE. Complication of a cord or string. See NOOSE.

KOUMISS, KUMISS, KUMISH, CHUMIS. In Russia, a liquor made by fermenting mares' milk; favourite drink of the Kirghiz or Sara-Kaïssaks, *i.e.* the Cossacks of the Steppe (Fr. *koumiss*, G. *kumiss*, *kumys*, *kymys*) = Russ. *kum(y)is(e)*, in Marco Polo (Travels among the Tartars) *kemiz*; in some works *kumyss*, *koumeez*; in Rubruquis, the French missionary who wrote in 1253, *cosmos*.

KÜMMEL. Liqueur made in Germany, Russia, &c., flavoured with caraway seeds, &c.—G. *kümmel*, caraway (Russ. *kimíny*).

L.

LABRUS. Genus of fishes, the wrasse—L. *labrus*, kind of ravenous fish—Gr. *λαβρος*, voracious—*λαω*, to look at eagerly (with a view to seize). Others derive *labrus* from *labrum*, a lip, because the lips are fleshy and conspicuous. Conf. Nemnich (Allgem. Polyglott. Lex.), and Ovid. Met. iii. 224.

LABURNUM. Ornamental deciduous tree (L.), so called from its fleeting flowers ("arboris genus in Alpibus crescens, dict. quòd habet flores labiales," says Littleton)—*labo*, to give way, be ready to fall, decay. Conf. *labilis*, fig. perishable, transient.

LADY, LÆFDI, LEAFDI, LEFDI, LEVEDI, LEVEDY, LHEVEDI, LAFDIGH. Lit. a woman of high rank—r. of LOAF, *q.v.*

LAITONS, LAITOONS. Tokens issued by the tradesmen of Nuremberg, and formerly used in England as counters in casting up reckonings (Gent. Mag. June 1842, p. 562); another spelling of *latten*, kind of bronze used in the Middle Ages for crosses, candlesticks, &c.—Fr. *laiton*, *loton*—L. *luteum*, i.e. *æs luteum*, yellow brass.

LAMA. In Thibet and Mongolia, name applied to head of monastery, and to higher classes of priests. Tib. *bla-ma*, an ecclesiastic, priest, is a title about = our D.D.—*bla-ma*, superior, spiritual teacher, father confessor; lit. higher, upper. Hence the Mongol-Thibetan compound *Ta-lai Bla-ma*, great Lama; lit. Ocean Lama; whence Dalai Lama. The proper Thibetan term is *Bla(ma) cen-po*, great Lama.

LAMB, LOMB. Young sheep—A.S. *lamb*—Goth. *lamb*, in G. dialects found written *lam* and *lamp*. Some derive the A.S. word from Gr. *ἄμνος* (male lamb) preceded by *l*; others, from A.S. *hlemman*, to make a noise, or O.G. *limmen*, to cry as a sheep or calf, to bleat, baa. Le Gonidec renders Bret. *lamm*, saut, action de sauter; and *lammont*, sauter; and Ihre, under O. Sw. *lamb*, says “apud Aremoricos *lamma* notat saltare, quod non malè huic generi animalium convenit.”

LAMINA. Bone or part of a bone resembling a thin plate; lit. very thin piece of metal, &c.—L. *lamina*, *lamna*, any thin piece of metal, wood, marble, horn, plate, leaf—Gr. *ελασμα*, plate of metal—*ελαννω*, to draw, make a ductile work, beat or hammer out.

LAMPAS, LAMPASS, LAMPERS. In horses, swelling of the fleshy lining of the roof of the mouth—It. *lampasco*—O. Fr. *lampas*, id.; so called, according to some, because it was formerly removed by burning with a lamp or hot iron. Others say from *empas*, gonflement au palais des chevaux, with

l prefixed—L. *impedo*, to impede; but the word is more probably from *lampas*, popular name for the palate (see Lafontaine's Paysan), because the disease attacks inside of the mouth. Again, *lampas* is said to be so called because it is the place through which the drink is poured, *i.e.* "quand on lampe," *i.e.* when one drinks large glasses of water.

LAND, LANT. Urine—A.S. *hland*, *hlond* (Icel. *hland*), lotium, urina. Hence *hlond-adle*, urinalis dolor, dysuria, stranguria—Kelt. *lan*, *lon*, water. Conf. Grose, under "Land, Lant;" Med. Quadr. 10, 2; and Cot. 176.

LAND-DAM.

"You are abus'd, and by some putter-on,
That will be damn'd for't; would I knew the villain!
I would *land-damn* him."

W.'s T. ii. 1.

Walker thinks it should be *live-dam*. Collier reads *lamback*, to beat, belabour. In one place Steevens thinks we might read, "I'd *laudanum* him," *i.e.* poison him with *laudanum*! According to Dr. Johnson it perhaps meant no more than "I will rid the country of him, condemn him to quit the land." Rann would translate *land-damn*, condemn to the punishment of being built up in the earth. Malone thinks we should read *land-dam*, *i.e.* kill him, bury him, bury him in the earth. But Sir T. Hanmer's suggestion is most probable: he renders *land* here lotium, *ovpov*. Conf. LAND, LANT.

LARBOARD, LARBOORD. Left side of a vessel to one standing aft and looking forward. Some derive this word from D. *lager*, lower, because *lager-hand* is used for left hand in contradistinction to *hooger-hand*, right hand. Richardson thinks *lar* may be contrac. of *laveer*, and that that side of the

ship was so called because it *lavveers* or lies obliquely to the starboard. In 1598 the word is found written *leereboord*, and the first part of the word is from O.E. *leer*, left ("His hat turn'd up o' the *leer* side too:" B. Jonson, *Tale of a Tub*, i. 4. "And his hat turn'd up with a silver clasp on his *leer* side:" Ibid. ii. 4), contracted from N. Fries. *leefter*, left (as in *leefter* hand, left hand)—O. Fries. *leeft*, id.—r. of LEFT, *q.v.*; and Plat. *boord*, board (side of a ship). Conf. *leer* with *ster* (from *stedr*) in Leinster, Munster, Ulster; W. *caer* from Gael. *cathair*; Fr. *frère* from *frater*.

LARGE. Of great size (Fr.)—L. *largus*—Gr. *λαυρος*, broad, much, copious—*λαβρος*, huge, mighty.

LARK, LARKE, LAVEROCK. The bird—A.S. *láferce*, *láfuerce*, *láfwerce*—D. *leuwerck*—O.G. *lerehha*—L. *galerita* (*galerita* avis); because one species has a tuft on its head—*galeritus*, that wears a hood. Conf. Gr. *κορυδαλος*, crested lark—*κορυδος*, id.—*κορυς*, helmet.

LARKSPUR. English name of plants of the genus *Delphinium*, so called from fancied resemblance of the long spur of the flower to the talon of a lark. Its classical name is *Delphinium*, and it was so called, says Dioscorides, because the slender segments of its leaves resemble dolphins: "a resemblance," adds Rees, "rather to be found, according to the vulgar idea of that fish, between the curvature of its body and the horned nectary of the flower; and Dodonæus suggests, on good authority, that the passage is so be understood."

LARVA. Insect in the first stage of metamorphosis, a caterpillar (*Latham*); so called, says Linnæus, because its first stage in a manner masks its ultimate form—L. *larva*, a mask, properly a spectre, phantom which frequents certain

localities—*lar*, a deity that presided over cities and private houses; an Etruscan word which Arnobius derives from *λαυρα*, street, quarter of a town (vicus, platea).

LARYNX. Upper part of windpipe (L.)—Gr. *λαρυγξ*—*λαω*, to receive.

LASCIVIOUS. Lewd, wanton, lustful; formed from Fr. *lascif*—L. *lascivus*, from a word *laxivus*—*laxus*, loose.

LATEEN, LATIN. Triangular sail carried by zebecs, polacres, settees, and other vessels navigated in the Mediterranean; not from Latin, *i.e.* Roman sails, as some say, but from Fr. *latine*—It. *latina*—corrupted from *à la trina*, at three angles—L. *trina*, triple—*trinus*, thrice—*tria*, *tres*—Gr. *τρεις*—Skt. *tri*.

LATH, LAT, LATTE. Slip of wood—A.S. *latte*—O.G. *latte*—Franc. *lidon*, to cut. Conf. Gloss. Pez.

LAUD, LAUDEN. To praise—L. *laudare*—*laude*—*laus*, praise; lit. that which one hears of oneself—*cluo*, to hear oneself called—Gr. *κλυω*—Skt. *sru*, to hear.

LAUGH, LAUGHEN, LAGHEN, LAUHWEN, LAUGHEN, LIGHE, LIHE. To make that noise which sudden merriment excites—A.S. *hlehhan*, *hlihhan*—Goth. *hlahjan*—Gr. *γελαιν*, word derived by sound.

LAUGHING-STOCK. One who or that which is an object of ridicule. “Pray you let us not be *laughing-stocks* to other men’s humours:” M. W. W. iii. 1—*laughing* and *stock*, a stupid or blockish person, who is as dull and lifeless as a post; lit. something fixed, solid, and senseless; a post—A.S. *stoc*, *stocc*, stock, trunk, block, stick.

LAUREL, LAURELL, LAURER, LORER. Evergreen so called—Fr. *laurier*—L. *laurus*, bay-tree; formerly *laurea*—*laudea*—*laude*—*laus*, praise. Isid. 17 Orig. 7, 2, “*laurus*, à

verbo *laudis* dicta. Hoc enim cum laudibus victorum capita coronabantur." But see also Juvenal 7, 19; Tibullus 2, 5, 63; and Martinius.

LAW, LOW. Mound, hill—A.S. *hlāw*, *hlæw*—Goth. *hlaiw*—L. *clivus*—Æol. *κλιπυς*—Gr. *κλιπυς*, declivity, ridge or slope of a mountain—*κλιτος*, id.—*κλινω*, to decline or go down.

LAWINE. Snow-slip, avalanche—G. *lawwine*, *lawine*, great mass of snow—L. *labor*, *labi*, to fall, move downwards.

LAWN, LAWND, LAUND. Properly an extent of untilled land between woods—O. Fr. *lande* (W. *llan*), corrupt. from L. *planus*, level, flat, plane.

LEAD, LEED, LED, LEDE. The metal—A.S. *ledd*—Dan. *lod*—D. *loot*—Gr. *λυτος*, that may be dissolved ("nihil enim facilius solvitur ac liquescit quàm plumbum," says Junius)—*λυω*, to loose, dissolve.

LEAGUE, LEAGE. In England, a distance of three statute miles. O. Fr. *legue*—(Low L. *leuca*, *lega*)—Gaulish *leuca*, properly a stone which marked the distance. ["Mensuras viarum quas nos milliaria dicimus, Græci stadia, Galli *leucas*:" Isid. in Dief. Celtica.]—Bret. *léô*, *lèv*, *l'eu*. Conf. W. *llech*, flat stone, Gael. & Ir. *leac*.

LEAM, LIAM, LIME, LYAM. A collar or string (Fr. *lien*, cord or string)—L. *ligamen*, band or tie—*ligo*, to bind, tie—obs. Gr. *λυγω*—*λυγωω* (whence *λυγξω*), to tie fast.

LEASON. In cookery, a thickening or binding—Fr. *liaison*, binding—*lier*, to bind—L. *ligo*, id.

LEATHER, LETHER. Prepared skin of an animal—A.S. *lether* (Sw. *läder*, Dan. *lether*; G. Belg. & D. *leder*; D. *leer*, Icel. *lethr*), said to be from W. *llethr* (Armor. *ledr*, Gael. *leathar*); but the word more probably denotes the skin which

covers the cutis—A.S. *hlid*, cover, tegmen, velamen, operatorium.

LEFT, LIFT, LUFT, LYFT. Side opposite right—A.S. left (Fries. *leeft*), formed from L. *lævus*—Gr. *λαίφος*—*λαίος*, the left.

LEMON. Name of a sole, sometimes called lemon dab; larger than the common dab—Fr. *limonde*, dab, flounder, mud-fish, poisson de mer fort plat—*limon*, mud—L. *limus*.

LEMURES (L.) In antiquity, ghosts of departed persons supposed to wander over the world after death, and to disturb the peace of its inhabitants, terrifying the good, and haunting the wicked—for *Remures*, so called after murdered Remus, whose ghost troubled Romulus. Conf. Ovid, Fast. v. 421, who says the Festival Remuria was instituted to appease the ghost of Remus. He calls it Nocturna Lemuria.

LENTIL. Leguminous plant—O. Fr. *lentille*—L. *lenticula*, dim. of *lens*, -tis, id.; according to Isid. xvii. 4, from *lentus*, slow. He says "*lens vocata (est), quòd humida et lenta est, vel quòd adhæret humi.*" Pliny (18, 12, 31, sec. 123) says "*lens amat solum tenue.*"

LESION. Hurt, injury (Fr.)—L. *læsione*—*læsiō*—*lædo*, to hurt, metath. of *δηλεω*.

LEVIN, LEVENE, LEAVEN, LEVYN (Chaucer, LEVEN). Lighting "burning *levin*:" Reynolds, Seamstress, p. 24. Qu. Scot. *levin*, *levyn*, (1) lightning, flash of fire; (2) light of the sun; (3) scorn, contempt, as *with levin*, in a light manner; O.E. "*leuyn*, coruscatio, fulgur, fulmen; *lightyn* or *leuennyn*. Coruscat." Prompt. Parv.

LEWIS, LEWISSON. Instrument formerly used by builders to raise stones of more than ordinary weight to upper part of a building. It was revived by a French artisan in the

reign of *Louis XIV.* Playfair (*Algeria*, p. 297) speaks of triangular *lewis* holes being cut in their exterior faces in the amphitheatre of El-Djem.

LICHAVEN. Two upright stones supporting one across them—W. *llech-faen*, a flat stone—*llech-maen*—*llech* flat, and *maen*.

LIGNEOUS. Woody—L. *ligneus*—*lignum*, wood (like *tignum* from *tego*)—*lego*, to gather, because it is collected in the fields for the fire; or, as others say—*ligo*, to bind, because it is bound up in the fields. But conf. *Isid.* 19, *Orig.* 19, 3; *Varro*, *Vossius*, *Nunnesius*, and *Littleton*.

FIGURE. Precious stone (mentioned in *Ex.* xxxvii. 19; xxx. 12)—L. *ligurius*—Gr. *λγυριον*, said to be a gem; a reddish amber, but more probably the modern jacinth. Some derive the word from *λγκος ουρος*, from the vulgar belief that it was petrified lynxes' water (Conf. *Diosc.* 2, 100). It was more probably called *λγυριον* as coming from Liguria, whence the Ligures had their name. But see *Plin.* 37, 2; *Strabo*, 4, p. 202; *Joseph. A. J.* III. vii. 6; and *Stephanus*, under *λγυρος*.

LILLIKIN. Small kind of pin—dim. of *lille*, for *little*.

LILT. To sing or play cheerfully and merrily (*Sco.*)—*Su. Goth.* *lulla*, to sing. Conf. *G.* *lullen*, to lull a child to sleep.

LING, a termination of nouns, as in *codling*, *gosling*, *riddling*, *stripling*, is not, as some assert, a *double* diminutive. It is a diminutive formed from the patronymic *ing*, originally = young, with *l* prefixed for euphony.

LINSEY. Cloth made of linen and wool mixed; so called from *Lindsey*, near *Hadleigh*, *Suffolk*, where it was first made. Hence *linsey woolsey*, kind of flannel of which

the woof only is composed of wool, the warp being thread. *Woolsey* is probably meant for rhyme.

LIST (1). Border or edge of anything; wooden border on doors and windows—Sw. *list*, moulding, cornice, plat-band, border (Dan. *liste*, D. *lijst*, A.S. *list*, Fr. *lice*). *Ménage* derives Fr. word from *licia*, fem. of *licium*, filum (thread, string, cord). From the same root are L. *liceæ*, and Fr. *lice*, lieu fermé de barrières.

LIST (2). Desire, pleasure, wish—A.S. *lyst*, desire, love, admiration—*lust*, desire, pleasure, delight, exultation—Dan. *lyst*—Goth. *lustus*, pleasure.

LITTER, LYTTERE. A brood—*litter*, to be brought to bed; lit. to strew or straw a bed—O.E. *litere*, a bed—O. Fr. *litière* (Sp. *litéra*), a litter—L. *lectus*, bed, couch—Gr. λεχος—obs. λεχω, to lay oneself down (to sleep).

LIVID. Discoloured, as the flesh by a blow; of a leaden colour, black-and-blue—Fr. *livide*—L. *lividus*, bluish, blue—*liveo*, to be bluish or blue; according to Nunnesius, by transposition, from Gr. πελειος, niger, fuscus, lividus.

LLAMA. The quadruped; a Peruvian word signifying cattle or sheep; as *huanaca-llama*, greater cattle, &c.; *paco-llama*, smaller cattle, &c.

LOACH, LOACHE, LOCHE. Small fish allied to the minnow—Fr. *loche* (Sp. *lôja*, *lôcha*, *lôche*). According to some the fish derived its name from its restlessness and vivacity—Fr. *locher*, ébranler, vaciller, mouvoir; “est enim piscis admirandæ pene vivacitatis,” says Minshew. A writer in P. Cyc., under “Cobitis,” says, “The loaches are extremely restless during stormy weather, when they generally rise to the surface of the water, which from their restlessness is kept in constant agitation.” But the stone loach probably had

its name from Bret. *liac'h*, *léac'h*, a stone (Gael. *leac*, flag, flat stone, W. *llech*).

LOAF, LOOF, LOF. Shaped portion of bread—A.S. *hláf* (Goth. *hlaifs*, *hlaibs*); lit. raised—*hlifian*, to raise. Hence—*hláf* and *ord* (L. *ortus*?) *hláf-ord*, properly of exalted origin; by corrup. *loverd*, by contrac. *lord*. Again, from *hláf*, with part. termination *hlafed*, by contrac. *hlafe*; with an adj. termination *hlafe*, by dropping first letter *lafed*; lit. one raised or elevated, *i.e.* to her husband's rank; then *lady*.

LOBBING. Loitering; as lobbing cabs—to *lob*, to hang languidly, allow to droop.

LOBLOLLY-BOY. Derisive term for one who, on board a man-of-war, attends the surgeon and his mates, and compounds medicines—*loblolly*, sea term for groat gruel or hasty pudding; lit. gruel or spoon meat; allied to *lollypop*, for *lollypop*.

LOBSCOUSE, LOBSCOURSE, LAP'S COURSE. Nautical term for an olla podrida of salt meat, biscuit, potatoes, onions, spices, &c., mixed small, and stewed (in Sweden *Lappsouse*)—*lob*, something thick and heavy; *course*, the dishes placed upon the table at one time.

LOCUS (L.) A place—Etrusc. *stlocus*—*sistlocus*, probably a dim. formed from *sisto*, to stand still, stay. Conf. *lis*—*stilis*; and see Quint. Inst. Orat. I. iv. 15; Fest. Qu. xiv. 18, p. 313 (Paul. p. 312).

LOCUST, LOCUSTE. The winged insect; also a shell-fish and a tree (called St. John's Bread)—L. *locusta*, *lucusta*, the insect, also a kind of lobster, which Isid. (Orig. xii. 18) derives from L. *longa hasta*, long spear, quòd pedibus sit longis veluti hasta;” and he adds, “unde et eam Græci, tam

maritimam quàm terrestrem, astacon appellant.” But see also Vossius, who derives *locusta* from *locus ustus*; and Pliny, H. N. xi. 29, post med. S. 35.

LOO. Name of a game of cards; shortened form of *lanterloo* (Mod. Fr. *larturlu*, *lanturelu*), rendered “le jeu de la bête dans quelques provinces: refrain d’un fameux vau-de-vue du temps du Cardinal de Richelieu, et dont le nom, pris adverbialement, a servi pour indiquer soit un refus méprisant soit une réponse évasive. ‘Il lui a répondu *lanturlu*.’” Conf. the Russian game of cards called *Eralàje*, which resembles whist, and signifies absurdity, nonsense.

LONG. Extended, drawn out—A.S. *long*, *lang*—L. *longus*—Æol. *λοδιχος* for *δολιχος*.

LOOT. In Hindustan, to plunder—Hind. *لُوت*, *lüt*, plunder, robbery, pillage—Skt. *lut*.

LORD, LAVERD, LOVERD. Nobleman or peer of Great Britain; lit. one possessing supreme power or authority—r. of LOAF, *q.v.*

LOSSAN. Luminosity of the sea (*Smyth*)—Manx *lossan*, a flame, blaze.

LOUT, LOWT. Mean awkward fellow, bumpkin; lit. one of the lower orders—A.S. *leód*, countryman; lit. people—O.G. *leut*, a man (pl. *leute*), also plebs, vulgus—Sw. *lyda*, to obey. Conf. Wachter under “Leute.”

LOVAGE, LOVEAGE, LOVEACH, LIVISH. Plant of genus *Ligusticum*, sometimes used as an aromatic stimulant—D. *lavas* (O. Fr. *levesche*, Mod. Fr. *livèche*)—L. *levisticum* for *ligusticum*, so named because some of the species grow or grew in Liguria.

LOW. See LAW.

LOZENGE, LOSENGE. Confection, sweetmeat—

O. Fr. *lozenge*—Sp. *lozánje*—Ar. *لوزينج*, *lawzīnaj*, confection of almonds—*lawz* (H. *לז*, *luz*), almond.

LUCRE. Pecuniary gain or advantage (Fr.)—L. *lucrum*, gain, profit; lit. that which serves for paying—*luo*, to pay; lit. to set loose—Gr. *λυω*.

LUDICROUS. Burlesque, merry, exciting laughter—L. *ludicrus*—*ludus* (var. *loidus*, *loedus*, *lydus*), a game, play, show; so called from the Lydii (Lydians). Isid. (18 Orig. 16, 2) says, “*Ludorum origo sic traditur. Lydii ex Asiâ transvenæ in Etruriâ consederunt, duce Tyrrheno, qui fratri suo cesserat regni contentione. Igitur in Etruriâ, inter ceteros ritus superstitionum suarum, spectacula quoque religionis nomine instituerunt. Inde Romani accersitos artifices mutuati sunt, et inde ludi a Lydis vocati sunt.*” Conf. Forcellini (Lat. Lex.) Hence, indirectly, from *ludus* or *ludo*, allude, allusion, collude, collusion, delude, delusion, elude, elusion, illude, illusion, prelude.

LUG-SAIL. Four-cornered sail bent to a yard, which is slung at a point two-thirds of its length—Dan. *lykke*, fortune. It is *i.q.* Fr. *voile de fortune*. Jal says “*voile de fortune ou tréou. Par une extension du sens primitif, on a nommé lug-sail la voile au tiers.*”

LULLABY. Song to lull or compose children to sleep; orig. *lallaby*, *la! la!* used by nurses for that purpose. Hence Sw. *lullen*, to hum, lull—Dan. *lulle*, Eng. *lull*, to compose to sleep by a pleasing sound. Conf. Junius under *lullaby*; Turnebus, liv. xx.; and Ménage; also L. *lallo*, to sing *lulla*, *lalla*, as to a child when going to sleep, to sing a lullaby as the nurse doth. Conf. Pers. iii. 17; Hieron. Ep. ad Heliod.

LUNT-FECHT. Name given to the numerous fierce and sanguinary skirmishes which took place about Edinburgh

between May and September, 1571—Sco. *lunt*, torch, flame of a smothered smoke which suddenly bursts into a blaze, column of flaming smoke; also to blaze, flame vehemently; *fecht, facht, faught*, fight, battle.

LUPINE. The plant—L. *lupinus*, said to derive its name from *lupus*, a wolf, because it penetrates the soil with wolfish eagerness and exhausts it—Gr. *λυκος*—Skt. *vrika*, *vrikas*; lit. seizing, rapacious—*vrik*, to seize. Others say from *λυπη*, grief, whence Virgil's epithet, *tristes lupini*, from the fanciful idea of its acrid juices, when tasted, producing a sorrowful countenance. Both suggestions are from Vossius.

LURES, LUREN. In archæology, certain remarkable war trumpets, formed of molten brass. (See Worsaae, Prim. Antiq. of Denmark, p. 33; Smith's Cork, vol. ii.; Gough's Camden, iv. 231)—O. Fr. *loure*, grosse musette, instrument à vent—L. *lura*, mouth of a skin or leather bag, skin, leathern sack; lit. that which is cut—Skt. *lū*, to cut.

LYMPH, LYMPHA. Water, transparent colourless liquor—L. *lympa*, id.; also water and a water-nymph—Gr. *νυμφη*, id.; lit. newly-married bride.

LYNCHET. Line of green sward separating ploughed lands in common fields; dim. of *linch*, ledge, rectangular projection—A. S. *hlinch*, balk, ridge of land left unploughed as a boundary.

M.

MAGPIE. The bird—*pie* (Fr.)—L. *pica*, and *mag*, to talk. Littleton renders *pica*, a py, py-anet, mag-py, or chatter-py.

MAIL, MALE. Conveyance by which letters, &c., are carried; lit. bag for conveyance of letters—O. Fr. *male*, bag,

wallet—M.H.G. *malhe*—O.H.G. *malaha*, leather wallet, *i.g.* Sp. *maléa*—It. *valigia*—r. of *wallet*.

MALLARD, MALARD, MALARDE. Common wild duck—O. Fr. *mallard*, *malard*, *mallart*, *malart*, *maslart* (Bret. *mailhard*), id.—Low L. *mallardus*, contrac. of a word *masculardus*—L. *masculus* (and *ard* = like), dim. of *mas*, a male.

MALLENDERS, MALANDERS, MALANDRIA. A horse disease consisting of a scurfy eruption on the inside of the hock, or a little below it, as well as at the bend of the knee. It is called *mallenders* in the fore leg, *sallenders* in the hind leg (Fr. *malandrie*, *malandre*, It. *malandra*, Berry *malandre*, malady in general)—O. Fr. *malandres*—L. *malandria*, blisters or pustules in the neck (esp. in horses), which some derive from *malleus*, a disease of cattle; others from Gr. *μαλλος*, soft, then infirm, things which are soft being generally infirm and weak; or from *μαλις*, a disease of horses, kind of asthma; thus *μαλις*, *μαλας*, *μαλαντος*, *μαλανδες*, *μαλανδρος*, *malandra*.

MANATEE, MANATI, MANATIN. Haytian name of the manatus, gregarious aquatic animal like the whale, but herbivorous, found about tropical S. America; the sea-cow—Sp. *manáti*, *manáto* (N.L. *manatus*), said to be so called because of its hand-shaped flipper or fore fin—*mano*, hand. "The vestiges of nails are observable on the edges of their flippers, which they use dexterously enough in creeping and carrying their young. This has caused these organs to be compared to hands, whence the name Manati or Manatee." (P. Cyc.) By prefixing the feminine instead of the masculine article, it is called in the Antilles, both in French and English, *lamantin*, *lamentin*. According to others, *lamantin* is the native name, being derived from the Guarany (Tupi) or one of its numerous dialects.

MANDOLINE, MANDOLIN. Musical instrument of the lute kind, but smaller—It. *mandolino* (vulgò *mandorlino*), dim. of *mandôla*—*mandôra*, corrupted from L. *pandura*—Gr. *πανδουρα*.

MARE, MERE. Female horse—A. S. *mere*, fem. of *nearh*, a horse—Icel. *mar*, id.—Low L. *mare*—L. *mas*, of the male sex; probably, by prefixing *m*, from *αρρην* or *αρσεν*, *mas*, *masculus*, as Mars from Mavors, says Riddle.

MAROON, MARRAON, MARRON. Brownish crimson or claret colour—Fr. *marron*, chestnut-coloured—*marron*, a large chestnut—Sp. *moréno*, brown, a dark colour, inclining to black.

MARROW, MAROW, MARWHE, MARUGHE, MARY. Fine and delicate fat contained in the hollow of bones—A. S. *mearg*, *merg*, *nearh*, *mearu*, *nearwu*, soft. Conf. O. G. *mark*—*mar*, soft.

MARSUPIAL. Term applied to animals having a pouch to carry immature young—L. *marsupium*, pouch, purse—Gr. *μαρσυπιον*—*μαρσιπιον*, pouch, wallet, pocket, purse, satchel—*μαρη* hand, *σιπηνη* bag.

MARTYR. One who by his death bears witness to the truth (A. S.)—L. *martyr*—Gr. *μαρτυρ*, a witness—*μαρη*, hand, the hand being usually extended when testimony was given.

MASTIFF, MASTIF, MASTYF, MESTYF, MASTIVE, MASTIS. Variety of dog of an old English breed. Chambers (Inf. for the People) says the mastiff is supposed to have been produced betwixt the Irish greyhound and the English bulldog. Pennant thinks the variety called *mâtin* in French is a descendant of the Irish greyhound. Ménage has “*métis ou métif*, chien entre le mâtin et le levrier.” Manwood (P. Cyc.) says the word is derived from “*mase thefese*,

because it is supposed to terrify thieves by its voice, which, when the animal is excited, is fearfully deep and loud." Whatever the breed, I take it that the English and French words are from the same root. Covarruvias says, Sp. *mastin* is from *mixtus*, "the mâtins being ordinarily dogs produced from two species." Roquefort has "*metice, metif, metis, metive, mulet, mulâtre, enfant produit de deux races.*" Dufresne gives "*mestizus, Hispanis et Americanis mixtum natus est.*" Ménage derives *métis* (Sp. *mestizo*, Anjou *métif*) thus:—*Mixtus, mistus, mistitius, métis.* Our word probably came thus:—*Mixtus, mixtivus, mestivus, O. Fr. mestif, mastiff.*

MASTODON. Large fossil animal, akin to the elephant; so named from the crowns of the teeth, large conical points of a mammiform structure—*μαστος*, teat; *οδον*—*odos*, tooth.

MAUND, MAND. Formerly a hand-basket—A.S. *mand*, *mond* (D. *mand*, A.S. *mond*)—Prov. G. *mand*, *mande*, *manne*—Fr. *manne*, basket of osier—Bret. *manne*, *man*, id.—L. *manus*, hand. Conf. W. *maned*, hand-basket, Low L., Pic., & Hainault *mande*, Wall. *mante*.

MAVIS, MAVISE. Song-thrush; sometimes the red-wing—O. Fr. *mauvis*, *mauveïs*, *mauve*—Bret. *milvid*, *milwit*, *milfid*, *milfit*, *milhuit* (Low L. *malviti*)—L. *malum vitis*, scourge or plague of the vine, because it injures the grape.

MAZAGRAN. In France common term for black coffee served in a tall glass with water; so called because at the siege of Mazagran, in Algeria, the French soldiers were advised to drink it thus in lieu of brandy. "Mazagran, breuvage dont le nom et l'usage datent de l'héroïque défense de Mazagran, en Algérie, par le capitaine Lelièvre; on sert, dans un verre profond, du café noir, avec une cuiller à long

manche, pour mêler le sucre et l'eau, et quelquefois l'eau-de-vie que le consommateur ajoute." (*Littré.*)

MAZURKA. Polish national air and dance, more properly applied to the dancer—Pol. *mazurkha*, fem. of *Mazur*, a Mazovian or Masovian, *i.e.* of Mazovia or Masovia, prov. of Poland.

MEAT, MEATE, METE. Flesh to be eaten, food in general—A.S. *mete*, *mæte*, *met*, meat, food (Sw. *mat*, victuals, O.H.G. *maz*, food, Goth. *mats*, id., Alam. *muas*, Sp. *muésa*)—O.G. *mat*, food—*mus*, food, nutriment—Keltic *mes*, a portion, a meal; mast, acorns, this fruit, as well as fern roots, having been used as a substitute for bread by the ancient Britons.

MEDICINE. Physic, any medicine administered by a physician—O. Fr. *medecine*—L. *medicina*, relating to physic, *i.e.* curing of diseases, &c.—*medicus*, healing—*medeor*, to heal, cure—Gr. *μηδομαι*, to deliberate, devise, consult for—*μηδος*, care, counsel.

MEDULLA (L.) Marrow in bones, pith of plants or vegetables, from a word *mediola*—*medius*, middle, "quia in medio ossis," says Littleton.

MELITARSY. Another and better name for diabetes, invented by late Dr. Golding Bird—Gr. *μελι*, -*itos*, honey, saccharum or sugar of the ancients; *ρρω*, to flow.

MEMBER. Limb, part appendent to body—Fr. *membre*—L. *membrum*—Gr. *μελος*, limb, thus:—*μελος*, *μεμβλος*, *μεμβρος*, *membrum*.

MENAGERIE. Orchestra of a theatre (*slang*), so called because in Shakespeare's time plays were frequently acted in bear-baiting courts—Fr. *ménagerie*, place for keeping wild animals; properly, place where animals of a household are nourished—*manège*, household—*masnage*.

MENDICANT. A beggar—L. *mendicante*—*mendicans*—*mendico*, to beg—*mendicus*, beggarly, beggar—*manu* with the hand, *dico* to say, to speak, because it was anciently the custom among beggars to extend the hand, whilst shutting the mouth.

MENHIR. Great unhewn stone in form of an obelisk set upright—Bret. *men-hîr*, long stone—*men* stone, *hîr* long.

MEPHITIC. Offensive to the smell; foul, poisonous, noxious—Fr. *méphitique*—L. *mephiticus*, pestilential—*mephitis*, noxious pestilential exhalation from the ground, said to be so called from Mephitis, Mefitis, the goddess who averted pestilential exhalations, which Scaliger thinks is an Etruscan word borrowed from the Syr. כַּפְּיִת. But see Fabretti (A.) Inscript. Ital. Antiq. under “Meffitaiiaís,” referring to Mommsen and Fiorelli. Conf. also Plin., Virg., Pers., Tac., and Lemprière.

MERCURY, MERCURIE. Quicksilver. Pereira (Materia Medica) says “it has been called mercury from Mercury, messenger of the gods, on account of its volatility; and, indeed, Mercury is represented as being extremely quick in all his movements.” According to others, it was named after the planet Mercury because of its quick motion, for, while the earth moves in its orbit 68,040 miles an hour, Mercury moves 109,360 miles—Fr. *Mercurie*—L. *Mercurius*, god of merchandise—*merces*, merchandise.

MERE. Word frequently used by Shakspeare in a sense different from that in which it is now generally used; as “My friend to his *mere* enemy,” M. of V. iii. 2; “Your *mere* enforcement,” R. III. iii. 7; “Second childishness and *mere* oblivion,” A. Y. L. I. ii. 7; “This is mere *madness*,”

Ham. v. 1; "The *mere* perdition of the Turkish fleet," Oth. ii. 2. In all these instances *mere* means either absolute or entire—L. *merus*, var. alone, only, simple, nothing else, pure, clean, genuine, real, unmixed; lit. alone, divided from others—Gr. *μειrow*, to divide.

MÉRINGUE. Confection made of whites of eggs and powdered lump sugar, usually garnished with whipped cream or comfits. Scheler thinks the word may be from Sp. *melindre*, sort of fritters made of honey (*miél*) and flour; but M. Siméon Luce is of opinion that it had its name from Mehringen (in Anhalt, Germany?), which exports a great deal of pastry.

MERLE. Blackbird—Fr. *merle*—L. *merula*, which White and Riddle render the "deserving one," in reference to its melodious note—*merco*, to deserve. It was rather named from the fact that it is wont to fly and feed alone. Varro, L. L. iv. 2, says, "*merula*, quòd mera, id est sola, volitat: contra ab eo graculi, quòd gregatim." And Festus, "merum antiqui dicebant solum: unde et avis *merula* nomen adcepit, quòd solivaga est, et solitaria pascitur."

MERLING. Small fish, the whiting—L. *merula*, a salt-water fish, said to be a species of whiting or merling; probably from r. of MERLE, *q.v.*

MERMAID. Sea-woman; an animal with a woman's head and fish's tail—O.G. *meer-maid*—*meer*, the sea—Goth. *marei*—L. *mare*, and O.G. *maid*, used in poetry for maid. The A.S. word is *mere-men*.

METAPHYSICS. Ontology; doctrine of the general affections of substances existing—O.E. *metaphysic*—L. *metaphysica*. According to Clemens Alexandrinus the term is = supernatural; and he is said to be confirmed by an anonymous commentator, whom Patricius translated into Latin, and

styled Philoponus. But Gr. *μετα* signifies after, next, next to; and there is but little doubt the term was first used by Andronicus of Rhodes, who, out of the materials employed in compiling the Physics of Aristotle, set down after them, and designated as “*μετα τα φυσικα*,” whatever he found unsuited for insertion under Physics. Conf. M'Mahon's trans. of Aristotle's Metaphysics, Lond. 1857, 8vo, p. 1, note 1.

MIDGE, MIGGE, MYGGE, MYGE. Gnat—A.S. *miege*, *mycge* (G. *mucke*, *mücke*, small fly; Franc. *mucca*, Icel. *my*, D. *mug*)—Gr. *μυια*—*μυζω*, to buzz, whizz.

MIGRATE. To remove from one country to another—L. *migratus*—*migro*, to change one's place or habitation—Heb. מגור *magūr*, a travelling about—*gūr*, to travel. Others derive *migro* from *meo*, to go; *agro*, from the land.

MILK, MYLK, MELK, MELKE. Liquor with which animals feed their young from the breast (*Latham*)—A.S. *meolc* (O.G. *milech*, *milich*, *miluch*, *milih*, *miloh*, *miluh*)—Goth. *miluks*. Conf. Gr. *μελκα*, a cooling food made from sour milk; *αμελγω* (*αμα* together, *γαλα* milk), to milk.

MILLET. Name of a plant—Fr. *millet*—dim. of *mil*—L. *milium*, so called from the abundance of its seeds—*mille*, a thousand. Conf. Festus, Isidorus, and Rees (Cyc.) under “*Milium*.”

MINCE, MINCEN. To cut up—Fr. *mincer*—*mince*, small—L. *minutus*, id.—*minuo*, to make small or less. Conf. L. *minutim comminuere*, to break small.

MINIUM. Red lead (L.), which some derive from Sp. *mína*, a mine; others from Minius (Minho), river of Portugal. According to Justinus, xliv. 3, however, the river was named from the quantity of minium that it holds.

MINORESSE.

Amiddis sawe I Hate ystonde,
That for the wrathe and ire, and onde
Semid to be a *minoresse*,
An angry wight, a chideresse.

CHAUC. R. R. 149.

Urry says *minoresse* may be fem. of *miner*, an underminer, but Speght considers right reading to be *moveresse*, a stirrer of debate; for, says he, so it is in the French verses in the oldest written copies. If so, *moveresse* is from O. Fr. *mover*, to stir up, move—L. *movere*, id.

MISER. Niggard; lit. miserable person, one wretched or afflicted—L. *miser*, wretched, pitiful, miserable—obs. Gr. *μισηρος*—*μισος*, hate, hatred—*μισειν*, to hate.

MITE. Very small portion—A.S. *mite* (G. *miete*, *miethe*, Dan. *mid*, Sw. *mått*)—metath. of *tom-us*, cut, piece, bit—Gr. *τομος*—*τεμνω*, to cut.

MITRAILLEUSE. Weapon designed to fire a large number of cartridges in a short time (Fr.)—O. Fr. *mitraille*, small shot; lit. old bits of copper and iron, and nails, for charging cannon on board ship—*mitaille*—*mite*, very small piece of money—Flem. *mijte*.

MITTEN, MITAINE, MYTENE. Sort of glove without a division for each finger—O. Fr. *mitaine*, var. defined coarse glove for the winter, glove that covers the arm without covering the fingers (Low L. *mitana*, Bret. *mittain*; Mod. Fr. *mitaine*, gant pour les quatre doigts, avec une séparation pour les pouces)—Provenç. *mitan*, *mitaine*, half-glove—*demi*, half—L. *dimidium*. Conf. Fr. *mi* for *demi*.

MOCCASIN, MOCASSIN, MOCCASSIN, MOCCASON. Indian shoe made of soft leather, without a stiff sole; from

one of the Algonkin dialects signifying shoe or shoes. In the dialect of the Shyennes and Miamis the word is respectively written *m'kasiu* and *i-mō'k-ci* in the singular. In the other dialects, viz. Illinois, Knistinaux, Old Algonkin, East Chippeway, Massachusetts, Narragansett, Minsi, and Nanticok, it occurs in the plural; as *moscasin*, *mackissin*, *maukissin*, *mahkissina*, *machksen*, *mohkisoona*, *mocussinas*, *meckissins*.

MONKEY, MONKIE, MUNKEY, MUNKIE. The quadrumanous animal—A.D. *manneken*, dwarf, small man; dim. of *man*, a man; “*nihil enim homini similis*,” says Skinner. Others derive the word from Gr. *μῦμω*, ape; thus, *μῦμω*, *mimoinus*, *mimoina*, *moina*—O. It. *moina*, *mona*, ape, monkey; dim. Low L. *monicus*; dim. Low L. *moniculus*; It. *monichio*, monkey. Conf. *Ménage* and *Tommaseo*.

MOONSTONE. An ornamental stone, very pure limpid variety of felspar, so called on account of the light exhibited by the arrangement of its crystalline structure. Mineralogists also call it *adularia*, from Mount Adula, in the Grisons.

MORAINE. *Débris* of rocks brought into valleys and ravines by glaciers (Fr.)—Low L. *morena*, bank or mound of stones; It. *mora*, heap of stones.

MOREL, MORELLE, MORIL. Species of mushroom, now seldom used in cookery—Fr. *morille* (Pic. *meroule*, *merouille*)—O.H.G. *morhila*—*mor* (*mohr*), black; so called, because when cooked it becomes black. Conf. *Saumaise*, *Homon. des Plantes*, ch. 114, p. 206.

MORGLAY. Two-handed broadsword; inverse of *claymore*—Gael. *claidheamh mòr*, broad sword; corrupted from L. *gladius* sword, *major* greater.

MORSE, MORSSE. The walrus, sea-horse; inverse of

Norweg. *ros-mar*, sea-horse. Dan. *rosmer* is a borrowed word.

MORSEL. Mouthful, bite—O. Fr., id.—Low L. *morsellus* (*morsellum*, pars, portio), dim. of *morsus*, bite—*mordeo*, to bite—Skt. *mrid*, to grind, pound, bruise, crush.

MORT (1). Female, woman, sometimes a prostitute. "Male gipsies all, not a *mort* among them" (B. Jonson). "Belitresse, a woman beggar, a doxie, *morte*, base queane" (*Cotgrave*); a cant or gipsy word—Ar. امرأة, *amrāt*, woman, wife.

MORT (2). Great quantity or number. Grose gives "*mort* or *mot*, many, abundance, a multitude; a mort of money, apples, men, &c. (Kent); and *mortal*, *mortacious*, *mortally*, indeed, very; a *mortal* good doctor, *mortacious* wholesome (Kent)." *Mort* is probably abbreviated from *mortal*.

MORTAL. Deadly—O.F. *mortal*—L. *mortale*—*mortalis*—*morte*—*mors*, death.—Gr. *μωπος*. Conf. *μωπα*, man's doom, fate, destiny; also Skt. *mrita*, dead—*mri*, to die.

MOSE. Disorder in horses, by some called mouning or mourning in the chine.

"And like to mose in the chine."

SHAK. *Tam. Sb.* iii. 2,

like Fr. *morve* (which, however, is a somewhat different horse disease)—L. *morbus*, a disease.

MOTTO. Sentence or word added to a device—It. *motto* (Fr. *mot*, Sp. *móte*), word—L. *muttum*, id.—Gr. *μυθον*—*μυθος*, id.

MOUNT, MUNT. Hill—L. *monte*—*mons*, by change of *b* to *m* from Gr. *βουνος*, hill, rising ground—*βαινω*, to mount, ascend.

MUCH, MUCHE, MOCHE. Great in quantity or amount; like Sp. *múcho*, corrupted, by change of *lt* to *ch*, from L. *multus*, much, great, many—*moltus*—*moles*, anything that is big and heavy, huge bulk—*mola*, i.e. *lapis molaris*, which is never small, “*q.d. res magni ponderis*,” says Scaliger.

MUDGIN, MUDGEON. One who hides anything. See CURMUDGEON.

MUFF. Silly, soft, spiritless fellow—D. *mof*, boorish and coarse fellow—*muf*, musty. J. H. Van Lennep says the Dutch call all foreigners, especially Germans, by this name, and that in Holland the German is sometimes saluted with the interjection “*mof*” or “*groene mof*.” He says also “in Holland the cultivated classes judge all Germans by the Westphalian specimens, who, as regular as storks, annually migrate to mow our meadows. These are pronounced to be as green as grass (*zoo groen als gras*), or green muffs (*gras-moffen*).” “But,” he adds, “perhaps it was at first only designed for the Russians, whose national dress in fur and muffs (D. *mof*) may have elicited the designation, as the fusty smell of Russian morocco may have (been?) deemed *muf* by Dutch noses.” Conf. N. & Q. 3rd S. i. 56.

MUFFIN. Round cake so called; contrac. of a word *moufletin*—dim. of O. Fr. *mouflet*, soft bread.

MULBERRY, MOOLBERRY. The fruit and tree—M.H.G. *mûlber*—O.H.G. *mûlberc*—*mûrperi*—*môrperi*, by change of *r* to *l* from L. *morum*, a mulberry (*morus*, the tree)—Gr. *μороν* (*μορεα*, the tree); properly the black mulberry (but also the red and white sorts), so called because, when ripe, the fruit is black; and O.H.G. *peri*, a berry. Conf. Ov. Met. iv. 165, “*Nam color in pomo est, ubi permaturuit*,” where *morus* is

said to be referred to. See also Æsch. Fr. 107; Soph. 698; Ath. 51 B seq; and see Fr. *mûre*, *mûrier*.

MULL (1). Snuff-box made of small end of horn (*obs.*); also cape, projecting headland, as Mull of Galloway—Gael. *maol*, *maoil*, promontory, cape.

MULL (2). To soften, heat, sweeten, and enrich any liquor with spices, &c.; as to mull wine—L. *mollio*, to soften.

MUSE (1). Gap in a hedge, fence, wall, through which a wild animal is accustomed to pass. O. Fr. *musse*; terme de vénerie, passage étroit d'un fort ou d'une haie, pour les lièvres, les lapins, et autres gibiers—*musser*, to hide oneself—*i.g.* *mucer*, *mucier*, id.; to veil oneself.

MUSE (2). Commencement of the rut in stags, a hunting term. See MUSE (3).

MUSE (3). To rut, *i.g.* to desire to come together, said of stags—Fr. *muse*—*mus*—Low L. *musus* in a text of 8th Century—*museau*, muzzle, snout or nose of an animal—Gr. *μῦς*, the nose. Littré, under "*Muse*," terme de vénerie, le commencement du rut des cerfs, quotes the following from Charles IX., De la Chasse, p. 4:—"Ils [cerfs] entrent dans le fort de leur rut, et ne demeurent en aucune place, ains ne font que cheminer et *musser*, c'est-à-dire mettre le nez en terre, et sentent par où les biches ont passé, et les poussent et chassent de cette manière devant eux."

MUST, MAST. Excitement which affects elephants for a certain period annually (*Hunter*). "When a state of *must* overtakes an elephant he is most dangerous" (*Bartlett*). Hind. *مست*, *mast*, ruttish, lustful, wanton; lit. drunk, intoxicated—Pers. id.

MUSTARD, MOSTARD. Condiment made by mixing ground seeds of the plant *Sinapi* with vinegar or water.

Scaliger derives the word from *mustum* must, *ardor* ardour; Skinner, from *mustum ardens*. We have it from O. Fr. *mostarde*, *moustarde* (It. & Ptg. *mostárda*)—L. *mustum*, must, which was first used by the Germans and French in making the condiment; and G. or Fr. *ard* = like.

MUTTON, MOTONE. Flesh of sheep; lit. a sheep; found *molton*—O. Fr. *multon*, a castrated ram—Prov. *multo* (Cat. *moltó*, It. *moltone*), or Low L. *multo*, id.—Grisons *mult*, castrated—L. *mutilus*, mutilated, maimed—r. of *mutilate*. Conf. O.G. *hamel*, *hammel*, wether, castrated ram; *hammeln*, to castrate; *hamm*, mutilated.

MYOSOTIS. The plant forget-me-not—Gr. *μυοσωτις*; so called because its leaves resemble a mouse's ear—*μυς*, mouse; *ωτος*—*ους*, ear. The term was also applied by the ancients, and also by modern botanists, to several plants whose leaves in their shape and soft hairiness resemble myosotis.

N.

NARWHAL, NARWAL, NARWHALE. Cetaceous animal found in the Northern Seas—Icel. *ná-hvalr* for *northr-hvalr*, northern whale.

NASTURTIIUM. Garden plant of foreign origin (L.), quasi *nastortium*, quòd nasum torqueat (because it irritates the nose), says Cicero; say, because the nose is irritated in the process of bruising the seeds—L. *nasus*, nose; *tortum*—*torqueo*, to twist awry, torture.

NEPIAN. "Similarity in *nepian* songs" (Halliwell, Popular Rhymes, &c.)—Gr. *νηπιος*, childish, infantine; met. foolish, lit. unable to speak—*νη* priv., *επος* a word.

NEPETA. A genus of plants including the cat mint and

ground ivy—L. *nepeta*, so called from being good against the stinging of scorpions—*nepa*, a scorpion (an African word).

NICHE, NICE. Cavity in a wall to hold a figure, &c.—Fr. *niche* (G. *nische*)—It. *nicchia*—dim. of a word *nidiculus*, dim. of *nidus*, receptacle or case for books, lit. a nest—Skt. *nīda*, id.

NICK. The evil one. Ford, in the Guide to Spain, would seem to suggest that Old Nick was so called after St. Nicholas, who, besides being patron of schoolboys and portionless virgins, was also patron of robbers; but the most probable origin of the name is from Nykr, in the Northern Mythology, an evil spirit of the waters. Sharon Turner calls him Nechus, and says he was a malign deity who frequented the waters. According to Nares, Nick and Old Nick are from northern languages—Icel. Sw. or Dan., where Nicka, Nicken, and Nicker mean the devil. Sir W. Temple (on Poetry, vol. x. p. 431) says Old Nick was a sprite that came to strangle people who fell into the water. Cleasby gives Icel. *nykr*, “the nick,” a fabulous water-goblin, mostly appearing in the shape of a grey water-horse, emerging from lakes, to be recognised by its inverted hoofs; and he adds, in Mod. Norse tales a water-spirit is called *nykk* or *nök* (*nökken*). Rev. C. Rogers, D.D. (Social Life in Scotland, p. 203), says the popular term for the devil is derived from Dan. *niken* or *necken*, to destroy; and he adds Knicker was one of the names of Odin, the destroying or evil spirit. Conf. Ed. Rev. for March 1827, and my Verba Nominalia. Macaulay (Essay on Machiavelli) says that, while the Church of Rome has pronounced Machiavelli’s works accursed, Englishmen have coined out of his surname an epithet for a knave, and out of his Christian name a synonym for the devil,

but he admits there is a schism on this subject amongst antiquarians or philologists. Still, his explanation is as old as Hudibras, whom he quotes:—

“Nick Machiavel had ne’er a trick,
Tho’ he gave his name to our Old Nick.”

(Conf. Sat. Rev. May 7, 1877, p. 644.)

NODE. Hard swelling generally arising out of the bone or the periosteum. See NOOSE.

NOOK, NOK, NOKE, NEUK. Corner, recess—r. of *niche*.

NOOSE. Running knot—L. *nodus*, knot; by change of *x* to *d*, from *nexus*, a tying—*necto*, to join together. *Node* and *knot* are the same word, only the former comes direct, the latter through A.S. *cnotta*.

NORTH. The cardinal point—A.S. *north*—*νερθεν*, *νερθε*, below, beneath, in lower regions, under (*γαλῆς νερθε*, Il. 14, 204; *νερθεν*, Od. 11, 302) = *ενερθε*, *ενερθεν*—below, beneath—*εν* in, *ερα* the earth.

NUPSEN (in Ben Jonson and Grose, *Nupson*). A fool, simpleton. Conf Webster’s *nup*, a fool; Sco. *nupe*, protuberance; *noup*, *nups*, a round-headed eminence; *nub*, knot, round head of a staff, round wooden handle; L. *nuptus*, which Littleton renders a man in woman’s clothes, married instead of a woman, a male bride (?): Gr. *νηπιος*, husband, bridegroom.

NUT, NOTE, NUTE, NUTTE. Fruit of certain trees—A.S. *hnut* (O. Sw. *nöt*, *nyt*, *nutt*)—L. *nux*; by dropping guttural (as in *nosco*, *natus*) from a word *gnux*, from a word *gnodus*—r. of NODE and NOOSE, *q.v.*

O.

OAK, OOK, OK. Tree so called.—A.S. *ác, æc* (D. *EEK, eik*, Sw. *ek*, Dan. *egg, eg*, Platt. *eke*, G. *eiche, eich*, Ice. *eik*), by dropping first letter from *φηγος*, an oak (also its fruit).

OAR, AR, OOR, ORE, OARE. Instrument for rowing—A.S. *dr*—Dan. *arre*—Skt. *aritra*, oar, rudder, helm; lit. propelling, driving—*ri*, to move.

OBOLUS (L.) In ancient Greece, a small coin of iron or copper in form of a spit or dagger—Gr. *οβολος, οβελος*, spit—*βελος*, dart. It is now represented by the *λεπτα*, lit. small.

OBSCENE. Indecent, offensive, disgusting, filthy—L. *obscenus, obscænus*, “quia turpia immunda sunt”—*obs* for *ob*, upon, near; *cænum*, dirt, filth, mud. But see Varro, 7 L. L. 5; Priscian, 9, p. 872, Putsch. trad.; Verrius apud Fest. in Oscum, p. 198 (Müller); Vossius, and Forcellini.

OCEAN, OCEANE. The great sea. L. *oceanus*—Gr. *ωκεανος*—*ωκος*, swift, rapid; *νω*, to flow.

ODIC. Pertaining to the peculiar force or influence called *od*, which some derive from the Scandinavian deity Odin, who was supposed to be the all-pervading spirit of nature.

OGHAM, OGUM, Occult manner of writing used by the ancient Irish, one species of which is said to have been invented by Ogma, son of Elathan, King of Ireland. Conf. O'Donovan (John), Dict., Dublin, 1845, 8vo, introd. xxxvii. xxviii.

OGRES. Imaginary Eastern monsters which figure in many fairy tales; so called from the Ogurs or Onogurs, savage Asiatic horde which overran part of Europe about

the middle of the 5th Century; whence the Hungarians derived their name; thus, *Ogur*, *Ugur*, *Unger*, *Hungarii*.

OLD SCRATCH. See SCRATCH (OLD).

OLEANDER. The tree—O. Fr. *oléandre*, said to be corrupted from Low L. *lorandrum*. But its Low L. name was *arodandarum* (var. *arodandrum*), and, according to Isidore, *lorandum* was substituted for *arodandarum* because its leaves are like to the laurel (*laurus*). Again, *arodandarum* is a corruption of *rhododendrum*, which was adopted by Linnæus from Dioscorides, whose *ροδοδενδρον* is, however, merely a synonym to his *νεριον* (our *nerium*), the *ροδοδαφνη* of the modern Greeks. Conf. Isid. Orig. lib. 17, cap. vii. sec. 64; and Papias, MS. Bituric.

OLFEND. Old word said to mean *camel*, but properly *elephant*—*alfyn* (var. *alphyn*, *alfino*, *alphino*, *aufin*, *awflyn*, *alphilus*, *alferez*, *arfil*, *alfiere*), original name for the bishop in chess, a word borrowed by the Spaniards from the Moors—r. of ELEPHANT, *q.v.* See also Sat. Mag. 27 Feb. 1841, on origin of names of chessmen. Conf. also Goth. *albandus*, a camel.

OLIVE, OLYVE, OLIUE. The fruit of the olive-tree—Fr. *olive*—*oliva*, *olea*, the fruit and tree—Gr. *ελαια*, id.; said to be from Skt. *li*, to melt, liquify; but the Skt. has a word for the tree and the berry.

OMBRE, HOMBER, HUMBER. Game of cards played by three (O. Fr.)—Fr. *hombre*—Sp. *hómbre*, game said to be so called on account of the thought required to play it; a game worthy of man (*hómbre*—L. *homo*). But the game was rather so called from the player, *hómbre*, “the man,” who enters the pool (Sp. *pólla*) against the others (“Sp. *hómbre*, en el juégo se dice el que entra la pólla, por jugarla solo contra los

otros"). Hence we read, "L'homme a gagné. Qui est l'homme? C'est lui qui est l'homme. M. N. est l'homme." Conf. Richelet (Dict. de la Lang. Franç. 1769; Ch. de Méré, le Livre du Jeu de l'Homme; Dicc. de la Accad. Españ.; and Bescherelle, Dict. Franç.

OMEN (L.) Sign, good or bad; prognostic (*Latham*). Fisher (1115, ed. Müller) says *omen* is for *oremen*—*os*, *oris*, mouth "quod fit *ore* augurium, quod non avibus aliove modo fit." Varro (L. L. 7, 71, sec. 76) says *omen* is for *osmen*, lit. the thing spoken;" *omen*, quod ex ore primùm elatum est, *osmen* dicitur." *Osmen* is from *os*, mouth; lit. eating thing—Skt. *as*, to eat.

OMNIBUS. The public vehicle (Fr.)—L. *omnibus*, for all—*omnis*, all, for a word *ominis*—Gr. *omas*, *ομαδος*, whole (*απο του ομως*, simul).

ONAGER. Wild ass of the Asiatic deserts (L.)—Gr. *οναγρος*—*ovos* ass, *αγριος* wild.

ONE. Person conceived or spoken of indefinitely, as in phrase "One says"—O. Fr. *on*, var. *ons*, *ome*, *omme*, *hon*, *hons*, *hom*, *home*, *homs*—L. *homo*, a man. Conf. Fr. *on dit*, G. *man sagt*.

ONEYERS. "I am joined with no foot-land rakers, no long-staff sixpenny strikers, none of these mad mustachio purple-hued malt-worms; but with nobility and tranquillity, burgomasters and great *oneyers*, such as can hold in." H. IV. Pt. 1. ii. 1. The first 4to has *oneyres*; second and subsequent copies, *oneyers*. Sir Thos. Hanmer reads *owners*; Dr. Johnson, great *ones*, with cant termination "great *oneyers*, or great *one-éers*, as we say privateer, auctioneer, circuiter." Capell reads great *mynheers*; Pope suggests great *oneraires* = trustees or commissioners. Theobald, on authority of Hardinge,

reads, great *moneyers*, and says “a *moneyer* (found *moneyors*, *moniers*) is an officer of the Mint who makes coin. Moneyers are also taken for bankers, or those that make it their trade to turn and re-turn money.” Malone writes “*onyers*,” public accountants, men possessed of large sums of money belonging to the State;” and he suggests a probable origin of the word, which is also found in Cowel’s Law Dict. (1727) under “O. NI. :” “In the Exchequer, as soon as a sheriff enters his accounts for issues, amerciaments, and mean profits, they set upon his head (*sic*) this mark—O. NI., which denotes *Oneratur, nisi habet sufficientem exonerationem*; and thereupon he forthwith becomes the king’s debtor, and a *debet* set upon his head, and then the parties *peravayle* (lowest tenant) become debtors to the sheriff, and discharged against the king; Co. 4 Inst. fol. 116.” Malone adds, “To settle accounts in this manner is still called in the Exchequer to ‘*ony* ;’ and perhaps hence Shakspeare formed the word *onyers*.” See also Ruding (Annals of the Coinage of Great Britain).

OPINION. Sentiments, judgment—L. *opinione*—*opinio*, opinion, judgment—obs. *opinio*, to think, judge, suppose—Gr. *ὐπὶ νοέω*, to think secretly, conjecture—*ὑπὼ*, under, in, with; *νοέω*, to have in the mind—*νοῦς*, mind.

OPOPANAX, *vulgò* OPAPONAX. Gum resin formerly used in medicine—Gr. *οποπαναξ*, juice of plant *παναξ*—*πανακες*, all-healing—*παν* all, *ακεω* to cure. Conf. Theoph. Hist. Plants, lib. ix. c. 12; Diosc. lib. iii. 55.

OPPIDAN. Inhabitant of a town; lit. relating to a town—L. *oppidanus*—*oppidum*, *oppedum*, *opidum*, any town, any besides Rome; lit. a walled town, so named because those who flock to it become wealthy, or because in towns they bring together

their wealth, or because a town is built for wealth, or to protect it—*ope*—*ops*, wealth, riches—Skt. *pā*, to obtain. Conf. Paulus apud Fest. p. 184 (Müller); Cic. apud Festus; Varr. L. L. iv. 32; Pomp. Dig. 50, 15, 239, sec. 7; and Forcellini.

ORCHID. British plants so called, chiefly of the genera *Orchis* and *Ophrys* (*Latham*); properly *orchis*, old name alluding to testicular shape so remarkable in roots of many species; indeed, the resemblance caused these roots to be used as an aphrodisiac or restorative—L. *orchis*—G. *ορχος*. (Conf. Theoph. H. p. 9, 18; 3 Dios. 3, 141.) Hence *ορχις*, kind of olive, so called from its shape.

ORDEFF, ORDEF. Word frequently used in charters of privileges for a liberty whereby a man claims the ore found in his own ground. It properly signifies ore lying under ground (just as a *delf* or *deff* of coal is coal in veins under ground)—A.S. *ór* ore, *delfan* to dig.

ORGANZINE. Corded or thrown silk that has passed twice through the mill—Fr. *organsin* (G. *organsin*, die organseide)—It. *organzino*—*órgano*, mechanical instrument fitted for a particular use.

OS SACRUM (L.) Bone which forms posterior part of pelvis, the sacred bone; so called because it contributes to protect genital organs, which were considered sacred, or because it was offered in sacrifice. Conf. DUNGLISON.

OSCILLATE. To swing or sway to and fro—L. *oscillatus*—*oscillo*, to swing (whence *oscillum*, a swing)—*obs*, *ob*, towards, to, before; *cillo*, to move, put in motion—*cio*, to move—Gr. *κίω*, to go—*εω*, id.

OUNCE, UNCE. Unit of weight—O. Fr. *unce*—L. *uncia*—Gr. *ογγια*, *ογκια*—Ar. *زاقية*, *wākiyah*.

OVEN, OUVEN. Place for baking bread, &c.—A.S. *ofen*, *ofn* (Goth. *auhns*), by change of *p* to *f* from Gr. *πυρον*—*πυρος*, oven, furnace.

OVATION. Any extraordinary and spontaneous exhibition of honour paid to a public favourite—L. *ovatione*—*ovatio*, inferior kind of triumph; according to Plutarch and Servius from *ovis*, a sheep, because the general sacrificed a sheep on the occasion. The word comes rather from *ovo*, to celebrate or keep such triumph; lit. to exult, rejoice, shout “*Evoe*,” at the festival of Bacchus; like *εποι*, natural sound.

OVERSLAUGH. Bar of a river, in the marine language of the Dutch (local, N.Y., *Bartlett*)—Mod. D. *overslag*, a band.

P.

PAALSTAV, PAALSTAVE, PAALSTAB. Name given by Scandinavian and German antiquaries to a variety of the bronze instrument known as celt, a name which Mr. Thoms recommended for adoption by English archæologists. Ogilvie defines it as “a wedge- or axe-shaped weapon united to a cleft haft, used by Celtic nations. But see Archæologia, vol. ii. p. 74, which gives a representation of a variety of the *paalstav* still used in Iceland, and there called by that name. The word is from Icel. *pallr* stake, *stafr* staff.

PACE (L.) Lit. with the peace, *i.q.* the tacit consent, of the person addressed—*pax*, peace—*r.* of *peace*.

PAGAN. Heathen, idolater; lit. countryman—L. *paganus*, lit. belonging to the country or to villages—*pagus*, a village—Gr. *παγος*, rocky hill, because villages were built on hills.

PAIGLE, PAGLE, PEAGLE, PAIGIL. Popular name for the cowslip. Minshew says, of cowslip of Jerusalem,

“paralytica, quòd paralyticos sanat : because it is good against the palsy, G. *schwindel-kraut*.” Another medical writer says of *paigil peagle*, “the flowers are used in infusion, and are supposed to be antispasmodic and anodyne.” Again, Lindley: “the flowers of the cowslip (*P. veris*) possess well-marked sedative and diaphoretic properties, and make a pleasant soporific wine; its root has a smell resembling anise, and was formerly used as a tonic nervine, and also as a diuretic.” Again, the French names for *cowslip* are *herbe à la paralysie*, *herbe de paralysie*, and *fleur de paralysie*; and the W. has *parlys* for *palsy*, and *llsiau'r parlys*, the herb or plant palsy, the oxlip. I derive *paigle* thus:—*Paralysis*, *parlys*, *palys*; by change of *y* to *g*, and by inversion, *paigles*; then *paigle*. Conf. my note in N. & Q. 6th S. viii. 249.

PAIL, PAILE, PAYLE, PEAL. Vessel in which milk or water is carried—Gr. *πελλα*, *πελλη*, milk-pail.

PALAMPORE, PALEMPORE, PALEMPOUR, PALUMPOUR, PALINPORE. Indian covering for a couch or bed; Indian cotton bed quilt or hanging; embroidered shawl or robe worn as a sign of rank; so called from Pālampur, town in Kāngra district, Punjab; or Pālanpur, name of a native state, and of its chief town, prov. Guzerat, Bombay. Conf. my note in N. & Q. 6th S. viii. 387; ix. 72.

PALATE, PALET. Roof or upper part of mouth; taste, relish—O. Fr. *palat*—L. *palatum*, id.; properly the fed thing; thing, or rather part of thing, affected or influenced by feeding or food—Gr. *παω*, to feed—Skt. *pā*, to drink, swallow up.

PALETOT. Loose overcoat—Fr. *paletot*—*pàletoque* (Sp. *paletóque*, Bret. *paltok*), peasant's garment, properly garment with a cap or hood—L. *palla*, garment worn by Greek and Roman ladies; and Fr. *toque*, cap.

PALL. Covering thrown over the dead—O. Fr. *poelle*, which Nicot renders “un daïs ou ciel quarré à pente ês quatre costez frangées ou non, porté à chascun des quatre coings sur un baston, dont on use ês processions et entrées de roys et princes en leur villes”—L. *pallium*, a pall, curtain—*palla*, id.

PAMPAS. Name given to the extensive plains in the southern parts of S. America (Sp.)—Quichua *pampa*, a flat.

PAMPERO. Wind from the pampas of La Plata. See PAMPAS.

PAMPHLET, PAMFLET, PAUNFLET, PAMFILET, PAMPFLET, PAMPHLETT, PARNFILET, PHAMPHLET, PLAUNFLET; in pl. PAMFLETES, PAMPLETES; and in Low L., in accusative case, PANFLETOS and PAMPLETOS. Small book sold unbound, and only stitched. The earliest-known (1344) spelling of the word is the pl. *panfletos*, which was no doubt formed from a word *panflet*, corrupted from a Low L. compound *pagina-fileta*, a stitched leaf (of paper). In N. & Q. (2nd, 3rd, 4th, 6th, and 7th S. *passim*) are found twelve more suggestions—two from surnames, and the rest from the Greek, Latin, French, Spanish, and Dutch languages. The least objectionable is that from Sp. *papeléta*, dim. of *papel*, paper, from which, with an infixed *m*, pamphlet might have been formed.

PANT, PANTEN. To palpitate—imitative word, like Fr. *panteler*.

PANTHER, PANTERE, PANTER. The quadruped (L.)—Gr. *πανθηρ*, variety of the leopard inhabiting Africa and India; about = wholly ferocious—*παν* all, *θηρ* beast.

PANTRY, PANTRIE, PANTERY. Room or closet for

provisions—O. Fr. *paneterie*—Low L. *panetaria*, place where bread was made—*paneta*, maker of bread—L. *panis*, bread—Gr. *πavos*, bread, word of the Messapii (also an epithet of Jupiter, Æschyl. Eum. 997)—*παω*, to feed. See PALATE.

PAP. Food for infants—L. *papa*, word uttered by infants in calling for food. Var., ap. Non., 81, 4, says, “*cùm cibum ac potionem buas ac papas vocant.*”

PAPAYOTIN. Vegetable ferment from the *papaw* tree (*Carica papaya*) used in diphtheria, but with no very definite results. Conf. Lancet, 11 July, 1885, p. 86, col. 2.

PARSLEY, PERSELY, PERSIL, PERESIL. Herb so called, of genus *Selinum*—O. Fr. *persil*—Low L. *petrosillum*—L. *petroselinum* (whence O. Fr. *persin*)—Gr. *πετροσελινον*, not parsley that grows on, but amongst, rocks—*πετρος* rock, *σελινον* (whence celery) kind of parsley. The Greek word is found in Dioscorides and Galen. It relates to the Macedonian parsley, whereas our parsley or smallage is thought to be the *ελειοσελινον* and *σελινον κηπαιον*, i.e. marsh parsley and garden parsley of the ancients, according to Alston. By the bye, Sanskrit name is *aja-moda*, goat's delight.

PAUNCH, PAUNCHE. The belly—O. Fr. *panche*—*pance*—L. *panrice*, *panrex*, id., so called because it receives all foods—Gr. *παντα*, all things.

PEAL, PEEL. Name for a salmon under 2lb. weight—Sco. *peelie*—thin, meagre?

PEAR, PEARE, PERE. The fruit so called—A.S. *pera*—L. *pirum*, *pyrum*—*πυρ*, fire, in supposed allusion to its pyramidal form.

PECTEN. Scallop, genus of *Ostreidæ*—L. *pecten*, kind of shellfish; so called because its shell resembles a broad comb—*pecten*, a comb. It is probable that the large comb

worn by English ladies at back of the head resembles that formerly worn by Roman ladies.

PEDE. "Where's Pede?" M. W. W. v. 5. The fo. of 1623 has *Bede*; that of 1632 and the quartos, *Pead*; Malone and Theobald, *Pede*; Collier, *Bede*. According to some, the name was chosen to indicate the smallness of the fairy, or that it might be the same as "Kate's a pretty peat!" in T. of S., where it is by some rendered pet, fondling, darling, in both of which cases it would be from Fr. *petit*. But conf. L. *pætus*, rendered by Littleton pink-eyed, that has little leering eyes. "Si pœta est, Veneris similis" (*Ov.*) In Plautus and Horace *pætus* signifies one that has a cast in his eye, and Cicero has the dim. *pætulus*.

PEDIGREE, PEDEGREE, PEDIGREW, PETE-GREWE, PEDEGRU, PETYGRU, PEDICRU. Genealogy, lineage, account of descent. The earliest spelling of the term is *pe de gres*, which might translate foot of descent, degree, generation, or ladder—O. Fr. *pé*, foot; *gré*, *grés*—L. *gradus*. Other suggestions are, from *par de grés*, *gres* or *degrés des pères*, *par de grez*, *pes graduum*, *petendo gradum*, and *pied de grue*, foot of the crane, "because the crane rests a long time on one leg" (*Thierry*). See also Roquefort, Dufresne, Godefroy (*Dic. Anc. Lang. Franç.*), *Encyc. Metrop.*, P. Cyc., *Prompt. Parv.*, *Thierry* (*Norm. Conq.*), *Littré*, and N. & Q. 2nd S. iv.; 3rd S. viii.; 6th S. i.

PEED. Blind of one eye (N.C. *obs.*); perhaps from *pee*, to look with one eye, still used in Cumberland. "He pees, he looks with one eye" (*Ray*). Or it may be allied to *peep*.

PELICAN. Aquatic bird remarkable for the great length and breadth of its bill—L. *pelicanus*, *pelecanus*—Gr. *πελεκαν*,

so called because the bill, which is broad and flat, has a faint resemblance to a hatchet—*πελεκεὺς*, axe, which some compare with Skt. *paraṣu*, ax, hatchet; but the Gr. word is more probably from Heb. *לָבַח*, *palag*, to cleave, divide, whence *πελαγος*, the sea.

PELVEN. A stone smaller than the menhir, but, like it, placed upright. Qu. from W. *pil* shaft, Corn. *ven* stone, or *vean* little.

PENGUIN, PINGUIN. Aquatic bird. Some derive the name from Bret. *pen gwenn*, white head, but the bird has usually a black head. The word, which in Fr. is *pingouin* and *pinguin*, in It. *pinguino*, in G. *pinguin*, also *fettgans*, fat goose, is from L. *pinguis*, fat (like *densus* from *δασύς*)—Gr. *παχύς*, id. By the bye, the name *pingui* has been applied to quite a different bird found in an islet under the Equator.

PERDITION. Destruction, ruin, death (Fr.)—L. *perditione*—*perditio*—*perditus*—*perdo*, lit. to destroy, ruin—Gr. *περθω*, to waste, destroy.

PESSARY. Instrument to prevent or remedy prolapsus of the uterus—Fr. *pessaire*—L. *pessarium*, Theod. : Prisc. 3, 5; —*pessum* (*pessus*)—Gr. *πессος* (*πессον*), Theoph. ii. P. 8, 20, 4; Dios. i. 142, 2, 66 So called from the shape, says Donnegan, resembling a stone or die used for playing at draughts.

PETTY. Small—Fr. *petit*, lit. something so small that it must be sought—*petitus*, sought—*peto*, to seek after.

PHRENES. Ancient term for the præcordia and diaphragm, both of which were supposed to be the seat of the mind—Gr. *φρηνης*, pl. of *φρηνη*, diaphragm, also the mind, understanding.

PIBROCK. Wild irregular sort of music peculiar to Scottish Highlanders—Gael. *piobaireachd*, pipe music—*piobair*,

Highland bagpiper; lit. piper of any sort—*piob* pipe, *shear* man.

PICAROON. Ship so called, properly pirate corsair—Sp. *picarón*, great rogue, villain; augment. of *pícaro*, rogue, villain.

PIE. A pasty; corrupted from D. or O.G. *pastei*—Low L. *pastata*—O.F. *pasté*, r. of *paste*.

PIGEON ENGLISH. Jargon used in Chinese ports between English and American merchants and native traders; whose vocabulary is principally corrupted from English, but contains some Chinese, Portuguese, and Malay words, and whose grammar is Chinese. Chinese corruption of *business English*.

PILLORY, PILORY. Frame erected on a pillar, made with holes and moveable boards, through which the heads and hands of criminals are put (*Latham*)—Fr. *pilori* (O. Fr. *pellori*, *pillorit*, D. *piloriin*)—Low L. *pilloricum* (also *pilloriacum*, *piloria*, *pilorium*, *spilorium*, *spillorium*)—L. *pila*, which Ménage translates a great mass of wood (properly a pillar); thus, *pila*, *pilula*, *pilura*, *pilurica*, *piluricia*, *piluricum*, *pilori*. Low L. has also *collistrigium* (*collum* and *strigens*) for a pillory.

PINE. The tree—A.S. *pin*, or Fr. *pin*—L. *pinus*, id.; corrupted from a word *πτεινῆ*—*πτύς*, id.

PINE-APPLE, PYN-APPLE, PYN-APPUL, PYNE-APPYLLE. The fruit so called from resemblance to the cones of the pine-tree.

PINK. To work in eyelet-holes, to pierce with small holes; indirectly from L. *punctus*—*pungo*, to prick.

PINK, PINKE. Ship with very narrow stern, used chiefly in the Mediterranean—O.D. *pincke* (Fr. *pinque*)—late L. *pinæ*, pinks or small ships—*pictæ* (*Pictæ Britannis sunt*

scaphæ exploratione: *Vegetius*), small swift vessels used by the Britons, and rowed with many oars; properly *picatæ*, *scil.* naves, *i.e.* ships covered with pitch.

PINNACE. Small boat navigated with oars and sails—Ptg. *pindca* (Sp. *pindza*, Fr. *pinace*, *pinasse*), so called because originally made of pine—*pínho*, pine-wood—L. *pinus*.

PIP, PIPPE, PYPPE. Disease of fowls—O. Fr. *pepie*—L. *pituita*, *id.*; lit. phlegm, rheum—Gr. *πτύω*, to spit out or up.

PIQUET. A game of cards. There are several suggestions as to the origin of the term. Some say it was named from its inventor; according to others, twelve cards are given to each player, who, up to a certain number, chooses the cards he wishes to keep, and throws out the others; and from such choice the game was originally called *píquo*, which in Keltic signifies to choose (Conf. W. *pigo*, to pick, choose). J. B. Bullet (*Recherches Historiques sur les Cartes à Jouer*, 1757, p. 143) says, “si le premier qui joue compte 30 points sans que son adversaire en compte aucun; alors il compte 60 au lieu de 30: cela s’appelle *Pic*. Le *Repic* c’est quand on compte 30 sur table, sans jouer les cartes: alors on compte 90. *Pic* en Celtique signifie double: *Repic* signifie ce qui se redouble, ce qu’on double une seconde fois. C’est là précisément le sens de ces expressions.” Chatto (*Playing Cards*) says, in the time of Père Daniel the coat cards were divided into suit kings, queens, and valets: the suit comprised *cœur*, *carreau*, *trèfle*, *pique*; and *piques* and *carreaux* signify magazines of arms, which ought always to be well stored. He adds, *cœurs* (hearts) signified the courage of the commanders and the soldiers; and that *trèfle* or clover plant, which abounds in the meadows of France, denotes that a

general ought always to encamp his army in places where he may obtain forage for his cavalry.

PITH, PITHE. Soft and spongy part of stems and trunks of trees—A.S. *pitha*—D. *peddick* (*peddick int hout* = medulla in ligno)—Prov. G. *peddick*—G. *pech* (Mod. D. *pit*, *pek*, pitch)—L. *pice*—*pix*, pitch—Gr. *πισσα*, *πιττα*, id.

PISCES. Twelfth sign or constellation of the Zodiac ; lit. fourth class of animals of order *Vertebrata* of Cuvier ; fishes—L. *pisces*—*piscis*, from word *φιχθvs*—*ιχθvs*, id.—*θvs*, straight, Ion. & Ep. form of Att. *ευθvs*, id.

PLANE, PLANE-TREE. From Fr. *plane*—*platane*—L. *platanus*—Gr. *πλατανος* ; so called on account of its broad leaves—*πλατυς*, wide, broad—r. of *broad*.

PLAUSIBLE. Specious ; lit. deserving of applause—L. *plausibilis*, id. ; lit. clapping of hands in token of approbation—*plaudo*, lit. to clap, strike, beat—*plodo*, word formed by sound.

PLOD. To toil, drudge ; especially, to study heavily, with steady diligence ; lit. to labour earnestly in a business—D. *ploeghen*, to plod, lit. to plough (*ploegen en zweeten*, to toil and moil ; *ploeger*, plougher, toiler, plodder).

PLUMB, PLOMBE, PLOMB, PLOM. Leaden weight let down at end of line—Fr. *plomb*, lead—L. *plumbum*, metath. of Gr. *μολουβδον*—*μολουβδος*, lead.

POETASTER. Petty or paltry poet, pitiful writer of verses—

“ Let no *poetaster* command or intreat
Another, extempore verses to make.”

B. JONSON.

—Sp. *poetastro*, bad poet—*poéta*, poet ; *astro* (fem. *ástrā*) denoting inferiority with contempt = Fr. *âtre*. Conf. Sp. *filofastro*, *hijastro*, *madrásta*, *medicastro*, *padrásto*.

POLACCA, POLAQUE, POLACRE. Mediterranean vessel of three masts terminating with long point—It. *polacca*, *polàcra* (Fr. *polaque*)—Gr. πολυ much, ακρα point.

POLECAT, POLCAT, POWLKAT, PULCATTE, PULCAT. Animal akin to the marten; so called because it makes havoc in the poultry yard—O.E. *poll*, *polle*, to strip, plunder, and *cat*; or, as others say, from Fr. *poule* hen, and cat.

POLEDAVY, POLDAVY, POLLAVIE, POWLDAVIES. Sort of coarse cloth or canvas, sort of sail-cloth, first made at Poldavid (formerly Pouldavy), town of Brétagne on Douarnenez Water. Conf. my Verba Nominalia.

POLKA. Polish dance—Pol. *polka*, lit. Polish woman—*polkak*, Polish man. Conf. *Polonaise*, the dance. Fr. for a Polish woman.

PONGO. Popular name for *Simia satyrus*, often applied to other anthropoid apes. An African word. Conf. Zulu *im-pongo*, he-goat, also a person with a protruding forehead.

PONTIFEX. In Rome, a priest who had the superintendence of religion and ceremonies. The pontifices are said to have had their name from having built the Pons Sublicius, to enable them to perform sacrifices on both banks of the Tiber. But the bridge in question was built by Ancus Martius, second king after Numa. Whether they were called *pontifices* before or after the building of the bridge in question, it is probable they got their name from the fact that their first duty was to make and repair a bridge or bridges—*pōns* bridge, *facere* to make. Moreover, Greek and Latin writers sometimes translate the word *pontiff* by γεφυροποιοι, i.e. bridge-makers. Conf. Varro, De Ling. Lat. iv. 83, ed. Müller;

Livy, i. 33; Dion. lib. ii. 83; and see also Göttling, Gesch. d. Röm. Staatsv. 173; and Dr. Wm. Smith, Gr. & Rom. Antiq. 940.

PONY, PONEY. Small horse—Fr. *puis-né*, younger—*puis* afterwards, *né* born—L. *post natus*.

POOL, POL. Small body of water—A.S. *pól*, pool, marsh—L. *palus*, pool, lake, standing water; also moor, fen, marsh—Dor. *παλος*—*πηλος*, mud.

POPLIN. Silk and worsted stuff, first made at Avignon, formerly part of Papal territories—Fr. *popeline*—O. Fr. *papeline*—*Pape*, the Pope—Low L. *Papa*, id. See my Verba Nominalia.

POPPY, POPPY. Name of a flower—A.S. *popig*, corrupt. from L. *papaver*, which De Theis derives from Keltic *papa*, soft food containing poppy seeds given to infants to make them sleep. Vossius derives *papaver* from *papare* or *pappare* (to eat), “quòd in cibo ejus usus sit multus.” Meursius says from *papare*, to eat, “quia indebatur adversus insomniam.”

POPRIN. Name of a pear in R. & J. ii. (of the old copies); and in Chaucer and elsewhere written *poperin*, *popering*, *popperin*; perhaps introduced into England by John Leland; so called as coming from Poperinghe or Poperingen, in W. Flanders.

PORK. Flesh of swine, fresh or salted—L. *porco*—*porcus*, a pig—Old Attic *πορκος*, hog (Plato, Soph. 220 C), according to Varro, L. L. iv. p. 28 Ed. Bipont. Lycophr. 74.

POSNET. Little basin, porringer, skillet, saucepan; according to some, dim. O. Fr. *pos*, for *pot*.

POSTULATE. In logic, position supposed or assumed—L. *postulatum*, thing demanded—*postulo*, to desire to have a thing of any one, which Riddle thinks may be from *posco*,

to ask for, for *poscitulo*—obs. supine *poscitum*; or from *postum*, contrac. thereof.

POTATO. Esculent plant of genus *Solanum*—Ptg. *batāta* (*da terra*); corrup. from *papas*, Quinto name of American *epenawk*, original of our potato.

POTEEEN, POTHEEN, POTTEEN. Irish whisky made in pots in the mountains, sometimes called “quiet still”—Ir. *poitin*, small pot; dim. of *pota*, *potadh*, pot or vessel.

POUT. To sulk—Fr. *bouder*, id. Conf. Rouchi *boder*, gonfler; Piedm. *fè'l bodou*, avancer la lèvre inférieure; Mod. Prov. *boud-enflâ*, *boud-ouflâ*, *boud-iflâ*, gonfler.

PROMULGATE. To publish; lit. to spread abroad, make publicly or commonly known—L. *promulgo*, to spread forth in presence of the multitude—*pro*, before; *mulgo* for *vulgo*; to spread among the multitude—*vulgus*—r. of FOLK, *q.v.*

PROUD, PROUT, PRUD, PRUT. Arrogant, haughty—A.S. *prūt*, *prīt* (Dan. *prud*, Su. Goth. *prud*, magnificent, adorned, W. *pred*, valuable, precious, dear)—O.G. *breit*, proud, lit. broad, “quia superbi limites suos excedunt, et justò latiùs se extendunt,” says Wachter. Others derive *proud* from *πρωτος*, first, foremost, contrac. of *πρωτος*—*πρωτερος*, before, in front, forward.

PROVINCE, PROUINCE. Region, tract; lit. a conquered country, a country governed by a delegate (Fr.)—L. *provincia*, country gained by the Romans by conquest, inheritance, or in any other manner; being subject to them, paying them tribute, and ruled by a governor sent from Rome every year—*provinco*, to conquer before—*pro* before, *vinco* to conquer: Fest. apud Paul. Diac. p. 226 (Müll.) “*Provinciæ appellantur quòd populus Romanus eas provicit; id est,*

antè vicit." See also Voss. in Etym. ; Isid. 14 Orig. 5, 19, and Forcellini (Tot. Lat. Lex.)

PROWESS, PROWES, PROWESSE. Valour, bravery—O. Fr. *proesse*, *prouesse*, *prouesce*, *proesce*—*prou*, brave, from a word *probia*, from a word *probitia*—L. *probus*, good, excellent, virtuous, whole ; contrac. of *probatus*, tried, tested, proved—*probo*, to try, test.

PRUDE. A woman over nice and scrupulous, and with false affectation—O. Fr. *prude*, *prode*, *preude*, *proude*, femme vertueuse, femme forte—*prudens* (*fœmina*), foreseeing. Roquefort gives also *prodéfemme*, femme honnête, vertueuse, remplie de mérite, from same root.

PTARMIGAN. Rare species of moor fowl seen on tops of highest Highland hills—Gael. *tàrmachan*, corruption of *termagant*, so called because all males of this genus fight furiously for their mates.

PUCE. Colour between russet and black. Some derive the word from Fr. *puce*, a flea. It is more probably another form of *puke*, colour between black and russet—Gr. *πενκη*, the fir-tree ; according to Buttmann from obs. *πυκω*, to prick, "from the form of the leaves."

PUDDLE, PODEL, PODLE, POODLE. Small pool of dirty water ; dim. of *pool*, with infixed *d*—L. *palus*, pool, lake or standing water. Conf. Corn. *pen*, *pedn* ; *guin*, *guidn* ; *van*, *vaddn*—Gr. *πελος*, mud (*lutum*).

PUPIL, PUPILL. Apple of eye—Fr. *pupille*—L. *pupilla*—*pupula*, ball, apple or sight of the eye ; lit. little girl, because of the small image which appears therein, dim. of *pupa*, young girl, fem. of *pupus*, little child—r. of *puppy*.

PURBLIND, POREBLIND, PUREBLYNDE, PURBLYNDE. Near-sighted, dim-sighted. Skinner thinks that

pore-blind may be from *v.* to *pore*, which Richardson renders “to peep, peep closely, minutely; to look closely, earnestly; perhaps same as *peer* or *pere*.” First part of the word might also come from *πωρος*, blind; but *purbblind* is more probably a corruption of O. Fr. *berlue*, made sand-blind (Mod. Fr. *berlue*, faible lueur; It. *barluem*, id.)—*ber*, *bar*, used in a depreciative sense—*bes*—L. *bis*, twice; and *lue*, for *lueur*, light.

PYRAMID. Solid figure whose base is a polygon and whose sides are plain triangles, their several points meeting in one; so named from the Egyptian structures—L. *pyramide*—*pyramis*—Gr. *πυραμυς*. Some derive the Greek word from *πυρος*, wheat, on the assumption that the pyramids were made for granaries; others from *πυρ*, fire, because of the pointed shape of a pyramid; Kenrick, on the authority of Athenæus (p. 646), from the cake called *πυραμυς*, which he believes was pyramidal in shape; and Rawlinson in confirmation says the words *σφαιρα*, *κυβος*, *κυλινδρος*, *κονος* are all derived from familiar objects. But the word is more probably of Egyptian origin, not as Brugsch says, from *pir-am-us* = the edge of the pyramid, but, as Ignazio de Rossi says, from *pe-ram* “the lofty.” If so, the word is derived from the Sahidic or Bashmuric article *pe* and the Coptic *rama*, which Tattam renders *sublimitas*, *altitudo* (Kirch. p. 49), and compares with Heb. רוּם, *rum*, *altum esse*. He adds “Arabes هرم *haram*, pyramidem appellant.”

Q.

QUANDARY. State of difficulty or perplexity, doubt, uncertainty. Bellenden Kerr derives it from D. *ghewaend deere*, distress in fancy, imaginary mischief, supposititious

disaster, evil hatched in the imagination—*ghewaend*, p.p. of *waenen*, *waanen*, to fancy, imagine; *deere*, *dere*, *deijre*, hurt, injury, mischief. It comes more probably from Fr. *qu'en dirai-je?* what shall I say?

QUAY, KAY, KEY, KEYE, KEIE. Mole toward the sea for loading and unloading vessels—O. Fr. *quai*, *caye* (Low L. *caium*)—Armor. *kaé*, quay, enclosure (Brit. *cai*, enclosure—D. *kaaië*)—L. *cavea* navium, enclosure for ships—r. of *cave* and *cage*. See CAVE.

QUERCITRON. Inner bark of *Quercus tinctoria*, used in tanning and in dyeing yellow—Fr. *quercitron*, name said to have been given to it by Dr. Edward Bancroft on account of its colour—L. *quercus*, oak; and Fr. *citron*, citron.

QUERCUS. Genus of trees, the oak (L.), contracted from *κατα* and *Ερκειος*, epithet of Jupiter, guardian of enclosures, whose altar stood in middle of the court; Soph. Antig. 488; also of halls, Herod. vi. 68—*ερκειος*, pertaining to an enclosure or court—*ερκος*, enclosure.

QUID, QUIDE. As a quid of tobacco. Ward's Diary, Ruler of Stratford-on-Avon, ed. by Dr. Severn, gives "a bark of a tree, which apothecaries call nescio *quid*: itt was first brought over to bee used by dyers, but, not answering expectation in their facultie, itt was made use of to scent tobacco; itt gives a fine fragrant scent" (see Lit. Gaz., Ap. 1839.) Others say *quid* means something chewed, a cud.

QUITTER. Formation of little sinuses between crust and hoof of horses, by means whereof purulent matter secreted from a wound makes its escape—*quit*.

R.

RABBIT, RABBETT, RABET. Well-known burrowing rodent ; properly a cony in his first year. There are several suggestions as to origin of this word. Skinner derives it from L. *rapidus*, on account of its agility and swiftness. Minshew, after giving Belg. (D.?) *robbe*, *robbeken*, thinks the animal got its name on account of its fecundity—Heb. רבֿע, *rabah*, coire. Junius says *rabbet* was formerly *robbet*, and he thinks the word a corruption of *roughfet* (rough foot, say D. *rouwvoet*); and he compares it with Gr. δασυπους (rough foot), a hare. I do not find *robbe*, *robbeken*, in Hexham's Dutch Dict. (1675), but he gives *robbeknol*, a little person with a great belly (perhaps compounded of *knol*, a turnip). Again, the Wallon has *robett*, a rabbit; *tró d'robett*, rabbit warren; *robett di geott*, cabbage rabbit, i.e. domestic rabbit, in contradistinction to a warren rabbit; also *râb*, *râble*, back of a quadruped; and Littré gives Fr. *rabouillière* for a rabbit burrow, which he derives from Wallon *robette* (sic) lapin. Perhaps, after all, the word *rabbit*, or say *rabet*, was formed, like *lapin* and *lapereau*, which Ménage traces to *lepus*, *leporis*, by change of the genitive case, to *lepi*, *lapi*; thus *lapi*, dim. *lapittus*, *lapettus*, by change of *l* to *r* and *p* to *f* to *rapettus*, whence Rabet.

RACE. Tribe, family, people—Fr. *race* (It. *rázza*, Sp. *ráza*)—L. *radice*—*radix*, foundation, origin, source; lit. root—Gr. παῖξ, shoot, twig. Conf. *stirps*, progeny, race, family, lineage; lit. stock, stem, root.

RACEME. Cluster—Fr. *racème*—L. *racemo* or *racemi*—*racemus*, stalk of a cluster (of grapes, &c.)—Gr. παῖος—παῖ, berry of a grape, &c.

RACHITIS, RHACHITIS. Disease of the bones, especially of the vertebræ—Gr. *ραχίτις* (*vosos*; see *Stephanus*), because supposed to originate in a fault of the spinal marrow; lit. spinal marrow—*ραχίς*, spine. Conf. It. *rachitide*, Sp. *raquitis*, Fr. *rachitis*.

RADICAL. In politics, an ultra-Liberal. “The application of the term Radical in politicks arose about 1818, when the popular leaders, Henry Hunt, Major Cartwright, and others, sought to obtain a Radical Reform in the representative system of Parliament. It never was applied to the Whigs as a party. Its origin may probably be traced to the writings of Lord Bolingbroke, who, in his Discourses on Parties, Let. 18, employs the term in its present accepted sense. He says, ‘Such a remedy might have wrought a *radical* cure of the evil that threatens our constitution.’” See Richardson’s Dict.

RAG, RAGGE. Tatter—Gr. *ρακος*, rag, *i.e.* what is rent or torn; ragged garment—Æol. *παγω*, to break, sever.

RAM. Ancient military engine used for battering down walls; translation of *aries*, its original name. The *aries* as an instrument for battering walls is said to have been invented by Artemanes of Calzomene, Greek architect who flourished 441 B.C. The machine is thus described by Josephus:—“It is a vast beam, like the mast of a ship, strengthened at one end with a head of iron, something resembling that of a *ram*, whence it took its name.” Conf. Encyc. Brit. “Aries.”

RAMONEUR. Chimney sweep (Fr.)—*ramoner*, to sweep a chimney—*ramon*, a broom, word still in use in Picardy and some other parts of France—obs. L. *ramo*, *ramonis*, augment. of *ramus*, branch, twig, because brooms were usually made of branches or twigs.

RANCHERO. In Mexico, a herdsman; peasant em-

ployed on a rancho—Sp. *ranchéro*; lit. the steward of a mess (*ranchería*, a hut or cottage where several labourers meet to mess together, horde; *rancheadéro*, place containing huts; *ranchedr*, to build huts, to form a mess)—*ráncho*, small hamlet or large farming establishment for rearing cattle and horses (thus distinguished from a hacienda, a cultivated farm or plantation); lit. a mess, a set of persons who eat and drink together.

RANUNCULUS. Genus of plants including the crowfoots, kingcups, buttercups (L.); lit. a little frog, dim. of *rana*, id.; lit. one that utters a sound—*ranco*, *racco*, to cry out. The reason for the name is doubtful. According to some, it alludes to the native habitat of the plant in bogs and watery places such as frogs frequent. Three species (*lanuginosus*, *muricatus*, and *aquatilis*) do so, but the *βατραχίων* (dim. of *βατραχος*, a frog) of Dioscorides, the *Ranunculus Asiaticus* or garden ranunculus of Linnæus, does not grow in wet places, but inhabits corn-fields. Ambrosianus hints at a resemblance between the root of the plant and the foot of a frog, which, however, is by no means apparent. Rees thinks it possible that in all these plants the leaves may have suggested the idea of a frog's foot, which is confirmed by the English name crowfoot. Latham says, "*βατραχίων*, name of the plant, that, either from growing in the water or from being spawned over by frogs, suggested a connexion with that animal."

RARE. Scarce, uncommon, not frequent (Fr.)—L. *raro*—*rarus*, few, rare; lit. not thick or dense, thin—Gr. *apaos*, thin, slender, lean, slight—a priv., and *paos*, i.q. *paos*—*padios*, light, easy.

RASHER. Thin slice of bacon for broiling, &c., a word

manufactured from L. *rasura laridi*, a shaving of bacon—*rasum*, a shaving—*rado*, to shave. The proper Latin word for rasher of bacon is *lardi ofella*, *i.e.* a collop of bacon.

READY, REDY, REDI. Prompt, not delayed, prepared—A.S. *ræde*—Dan. *rede*, ready, prepared (O. Sw. *rad*, quick, prompt; O.D. *gereedt*, ready)—Gr. *padios*, prompt, ready, active; lit. easy.

REAL, REALL. Actual, true, genuine—O. Fr. *real*—Low L. *realis*, belonging to a thing—L. *res*, lit. anything thought—*reor*, to think. Conf. words for *thing* in Hebrew, Greek, and German.

REAL. Small Spanish coin, value about $2\frac{1}{2}d$.—Sp. *redl*, anc. *redle*—*redle*, royal, *i.e.* royal money; perhaps so called from being stamped with the royal arms—L. *regalis*, royal; lit. pertaining to a king—*rex*.

RECTUM. Third and last portion of the large intestine; properly *intestinum rectum*, straight intestine, because straight in its normal state, *i.e.* when foodless.

RED, REED, REEDE, REOD. The colour—A.S. *redd*—Goth. *rauds*—Gr *ερυθρος*; or through obs. L. *rudher*—Skt. *rudhira*, red.

KEED. Aquatic grass of genus *Arundo*—A.S. *hreód* (G. *ried*, *riet*)—L. *retæ*, trees standing on the bank or in the bed of a stream.

REEL, REILL. Lively Scottish dance—Sco. *reel*, *reil*, *reill*—Gael. *ruidhil*, id.; lit. a hurl, wheel.

REGATTA. Kind of boat-race (It.)—Venet. *regáta*, contrac. of *remigáta*—It. *remigáre*, to row—L. *remigare*—*remus*, an oar—Gr. *ερεμπος*—*ερεττω*—Attic of *ερεσσω*, to row, move, impel; L. *ago*, to act, move: thus *ερεμπος*, *remus*, *remus-ago*, *remigo*, *remigare*, *remigáta*, *regáta*, *regatta*.

REINDEER, RAINDEER. Species of deer, native of northern parts of continents of Europe and Asia—G. *rennthier*, lit. the animal (*thier*) called *renn*—Sw. *ren*, Tungusic *oron*, reindeer. Conf. Mandshu *oroun*, à propos of which Amyot says, “C’est le nom d’une espèce de cerf dont la femelle ainsi que le mâle ont des cornes . . . On apprivoise facilement cet animal, et on s’en sert comme d’une bête de charge; on le bride: on dit aussi *iren*.” Conf. also Mongol and Buriat *oron*, Kamstchatkan *æruæhm*, Mordwin *olen* (Russ. *olén*, deer). Hence G. *elen-thier*, *elend-thier*, Fr. *élan*; and, by prefixing τ and infixing δ, Gr. τ-απav-δος, L. *tarandus*.

REINS, REINES, REYNES. Kidneys, lower part of back—O. Fr. *reins*—L. *renes*—r. of PHRENES, *q.v.*

RELEAT, RELEET. An Essex word for a spot where three roads meet—*three-to-lead* (found *elect*, *elite*)—A.S. *gelæte*, a going out, exitus—*lætan*, to let go, leave. In Essex they also use *four-to-lead* and *fi-to-lead*, to indicate the point of junction of four or five roads. Conf. my Gloss. of Essex Dialect.

RELIGION. System of doctrine and worship regarded by its adherents as of Divine authority; properly the principle which acts as a restraint on the conduct of men (Fr.)—L. *religione*—*religio*—*religo*, to bind (“quòd mentem religet,” says Servius)—*re* back, *ligo* to bind. But conf. Lucretius, i. 931; iv. 7; Cic. Invent. 11, and N. D. 11, 28; Gell. 4, 9, 1; Lactantius, 4, 28; Augustine, Retract. 1, 13; and Forcellini.

REN (L.) Kidney—Gr. φρην—r. of PHRENES, *q.v.*

RESEDA. Genus of plants, one species, *R. odorata*, being the plant mignonette—L. *reseda* (but not same plant), the assuager—*resedo*, to assuage, heal—*re* again, *sedo* to allay, calm; lit. to cause to sit. Pliny says the plant is known in

the neighbourhood of Rimini, and is used for dispersing tumours and all kinds of inflammations; and that the person who applies the medicine says "*Reseda*," allay all those diseases, and spitting at same time.

RETALIATE. Lit. to return like for like—Low L. *retaliatum*—L. *retalio*, id.—*re* back, *talio* like to like (*sine talione*, with impunity: Martial, xii. 64, 10)—*talis*, such, of such nature or kind, such like, from a word *tamalis*—*tam*, so, in such a degree.

RIBBON, RIBBAND, RIBAND, RIBAN. Fillet of silks narrow web of silk worn for ornament—Low L. *rubanus*—*rubus*, red, because anciently the most beautiful ribbon; were of a red colour. Conf. Ménage and Becherelle (Dict. National).

RIBIBE, BYBYBE.

Rode forth, to sompne a widewe, an old *ribibe*,
Feining a cause, for he wold have a bribe.

CH. C. T. 6, 895.

An old bawd; orig. small musical instrument, kind of fiddle, a rebec—It. *ribebba*—Ar. رباب, *rabāb*, or Pers. *rubāb*, sort of fiddle.

RIDDLING. Kentish name for a small shrimp; dim. of *riddle*, a sieve, because very small shrimps will pass through a sieve.

RIFE, RIF, RIVE, RYFE, RYVE. Prevalent, abundant—O. Sw. *rif*, *rife* (Low G. *rive*, abundant), a word of Keltic origin. Conf. O.W. *rhwyf*, too much, redundancy, excess; *rhy*, *rhwy*, over much; Mod. W. *rhef*, thick; *rhy*, too much; Corn. *re*, Armor. *rē*, *rā*, Gael. Ir. and Manx *ro*, Ir. *ra*, *ru*.

RILL. Streamlet—L. *rivulus*, little brook, dim of *rivus*,
RIVER, *q.v.*

RIOT, RIOTE. Wild and loose festivity, sedition, uproar—O. Fr. *riot*, *riote*, bruit, *tapage*, combat, duel; corrupt. from L. *rixa*, quarrel, brawl, dispute, contest, strife, contention: thus, *rixa*, *riscum*, *riscotum*, *ricotum*, *riotum*, *riota*, *riote*, riot.

RIVER. Large stream—L. *rivus*—Gr. *ρῶν*, *ρῶω*, to flow—Skt. *ru*, id.

ROBIN, ROBBIN, ROBYN. The redbreast, named from the colour of its breast—L. *robus* red. Conf. O. Fr. *rubeline*, Anjou *rubiette*, Maine *rubienne*, Low L. *rubecula*, a robin.

ROCK, ROCKE, ROKKE. Large stone or crag—O. Fr. *roke* (It. *rócca*), by change of *p* to *k* from *rupe*—*rupes*, cliff or steep rock. Conf. L. *equus* with Gr. *ἵππος*; L. *aqua* with Skt. *ap*, *apa*.

ROCKET. Cankerworm—L. *eruca*—*ruga*, wrinkle, furrow, because it creeps into cabbages, gnaws them, and makes furrows.

ROCKET, ROKET. Plant having a peculiar smell, used in Italy as an aphrodisiac—It. *ruchétta*, dim. of *ruca*—L. *eruca* (Brassica *eruca*), quasi *unica*—*uro*, to burn.

ROD, RODDE. Long twig—Gr. *ραβδος*, staff, rod, wand—*ραπίδος*—*ραπίς*, rod, stick.

ROGUE, ROGE. Knave, tramp, vagabond, sturdy beggar. Lambarde derives the word from L. *rogator*, an asker or beggar, with which derivation Horne Tooke and Dr. Johnson agree; but the word is more probably from the Gaelic, through the Scotch. Extracts from Hyeway to Spytal House show that *roger* was in use in 1535 among the vagabond classes; *rugger* occurs in a description of the Western Isles of Scotland in 1549. Jamieson renders *ruggair*, *rugger*,

a depredator, one who seizes the property of others by force ; the Gael. *ruagair* (Ir. *ruagaire*) is a persecutor, pursuer, hunter, outlaw—*ruaig* (Ir. *ruag*), a flight, pursuit, chase.

RORQUAL. Genus of large cetaceous mammals ; so called from the folds under the chin and throat—Sw. *rör*, lit. reed or cane ; *hval*, whale.

ROSE OF PROVINCE. Name of a rose used in Austria and Hungary for protection of railways from snow-drifts ; properly Rose of Provins, commune and town of France, dep. Seine-et-Marne, in whose vicinity roses are cultivated for perfumery and medical purposes.

ROSS, ROSE. In geographical names in Cornwall, Wales, &c.—Corn. *ros*, moor, mountain, peat land, common ; O.W. *rôs*, Mod. W. *rhôs*, Armor. *ros*, Gael. & Ir. *ros*, promontory, isthmus.

ROSSIGNOL. The nightingale (Fr.)—O. Fr. *lousseignol*—L. *lusciniola*, dim. of *luscinia* (*luscinius*). Salmon derives *luscinia* from *lugeo* to lament, bewail, and *cano* to sing (*quia lugens canit*) ; others from *luscus* and *cano*, or *lucus*, a grove, and *cano*, “*quia canit in lucis*.” Ménage says, “*luscinius* for *luscinia*—*luscus*, blind of one eye. Isid. Orig. 12, 7, 37, derives *luscinia* from *lux*, light, because the bird sings at dawn. White and Riddle say, “the etymology from *luscus* and *cano* commonly assigned to this word (*luscinia*) cannot be so rightly, as that would give ‘the blind or one-eyed songstress,’ not, as it is interpreted by those who adopt this etymology, ‘the twilight songstress,’ or ‘the bird singing at night.’ Neither can the etymology from *lux* and *cano*, to which Isidore refers it, be correct, as the bird sings in the evening, and all night through, and sometimes in the day, not merely at dawn ;” and the same authors render *luscinia*,

luscinius, liquid songstress; lit. the loosened or flowing singing—*luo*, to loosen.

ROUND ROBIN. Originally a written petition, memorial, or remonstrance signed in such a manner that no name heads the list, the signatures being in a circle, and perhaps at first edged with a ribbon. Some derive the term from Fr. *rond* round, *ruban* ribbon; but if of French origin it would be from *ruban rond*; and it is more probably from *round ribbon*.

RUBIBLE.

And playen songes on a smal *rubible*.

CH. C. T., *The Millere's Tale*, 145.

Al can they play on giterne on *rubible*.

Ib. *The Coke's Tale*, 32.

Small musical instrument; dim. of RIBIBE, *q.v.*

RUE. The herb of grace—Fr. *rue*—L. *ruta*, the bitter herb, rue—Gr. *ρῦρη*—*ρῡω*, to free, because it frees from certain maladies.

RUFF, RUFFE. A fish, which in its habits resembles the perch; corrupted from L. *orphus*, a sea-fish—Gr. *ορφος*, Att. *ορφως*, kind of perch that keeps concealed during winter (Aristoph. *Vesp.* 423)—*ορφως*, without light—*ορ*—*ον*, not; *φως* light.

RUM. Spirit distilled from cane-juice, &c.—Fr. *rhum*, *rum* (It. *rum*, Port. *rom*, Sp. *ron*)—L. *saccharum*, sugar collected from reeds—Gr. *σακχαρον*, r. of *sugar*.

RUMMER, ROMER. Glass or drinking-cup—O.D. *roomer* (O. Sw. *remmare*)—*ruym*, large.

RUPIA. Disease characterised by numerous isolated flattened bullæ; so called from bad smell of parts affected—obs. Gr. *ρῦρος*, dirt, foulness (*sordes*).

RURAL. Pertaining to the country—L. *ruralis*—*rus*, country—Gr. *αρουσα*, ploughed or cultivated field, land, earth (*αρουραιος*, rural)—*αρωα* to plough, *ερα* the earth.

RUSK. A brittle sort of biscuit—Low G. *rusken*, to crackle (?), whence Sp. *rósca de már*, sea rusks.

S.

SAINFOIN, SAINTFOIN. Native plant akin to peas, clover, &c., used and cultivated as fodder. Scheler derives it from *saint* holy, *foin* hay, because the Germans call it *heilig-heu*; Latham, from *sanctum* holy, or *sanum* wholesome; *fœnum* hay. Onobrychis (of which sainfoin is the type) is from *ovos* ass, *βρυχω* to bray, because its smell or taste makes the ass bray. Conf. Tournefort; Diosc. 3, 170, Galen, B. 250.

SALIVA. Spittle (It. & Sp. id.)—L. *saliva*; according to Pliny so called because it has the taste of salt (*sal*); according to Isidore, because it leaps or springs in the mouth (“Quòd in ore *saliat*”). But *saliva* is rather from a word *σιαλφον*—*σιαλον*, spittle—*ιαλλω*, to send forth.

SALLOW, SALWE. Kind of willow—A.S. *seal*, *sealh* (Fr. *saule*)—L. *salix*—Arcadian *ελικη*, with prefixed sibilant.

SALTIER, SALTIERE. An ordinary in form of St. Andrew's cross or the letter X—Fr. *saltier*, *saltire*—O. Fr. *saultoir*, sort of stirrup used by knights to leap upon a horse—*saulter*, to leap—L. *saltare*.

SAND, SOND. Fine particles of flint—A.S. *sand*—O.G. dialects *sant*, *sond*, *samat*, *samad*, *samd*—Gr. *ψαμαθος*, id.—*ψαιω*, to make small, bruise small, pound. Conf. *ψαμμος*, grains of sand; *αμαθος*—*αμος*, *αμμος*, sand.

SAPPIOR. In Cornwall, name given to men employed in working and separating the tin from refuse of old stream-works and leavings of stamping-mills ; so called from moving up and down in the budles or buddles like dancers. See Carew's Cornwall, p. 28. The word is not found in Cornish : it may be a corruption of Fr. *sautier*, leaper.

SARN. Ancient British word for pavement or stepping-stones—Conf. W. *sarn*, causeway, stepping-stones.

SARSEN, SARSDEN, SESSAN, SESSEN. One of the large flat blocks of sandstone found on the chalk flats of Wiltshire, &c.; according to some, for Saresyn (Saracen), *i.e.* heathen stones. Godfrey Higgins (Celtic Studies, v.), on the authority of Stukeley, says *sarsen* is a Phœnician word meaning a rock, and what is now understood by *sarsen* is a stone drawn from the native quarry in its rude state ; but the stones at Stonehenge are not unhewn, and the word is not found in Phœnician. The Hebrew has צר, *tzor*, *i.q.* צור *tzūr*, a rock. Conf. N. & Q. 1st S. xi. 494 ; 3rd S. vi. 456, 523 ; vii. 43 ; and Geol. Mag. 1873, p. 199.

SASKIN. Old piece of money—Flem. *seskin*, piece of 6 mites. See Snelling, View of Silver Coin of England.

SATELLITE. An obsequious dependant, subordinate attendant, subservient follower—O. Fr. *satellite*, sergeant, catchpole—L. *satellitēs*—*satelles*, one that serves any person ; servant, attendant ; lit. one that guarded the prince's person. Vossius derives the L. word from Syr. סטל, *satel*, side, because a satellite keeps close to the side (*qui latus stipat*) ; others, by change of *f* to *s* and *r* to *l*, from Homer's *ἑταῖροι*, -os, companion, comrade, which comes from *ἑταῖρος*, kinsmen and dependants of a great house ; lit. one of the same age.

SCAR, SCARRE, SKAR, SKARRE. Mark of a wound—O. Fr. *escare*—L. *eschara*, scar—Gr. *εσχαρ*, id., scab or *eschar* on a wound caused by burning; lit. hearth, fire-place, grate—*εσχω*, for *εχω*, to hold.

SCINTILLA. Spark, glimmer; lit. a little spark; a term used in law, as *scintilla juris*; according to Vossius, for *spinthilla*—Gr. *σπινθηρ*, scintilla; but perhaps rather for *scindilla*—*scindo*, to cut, because the flames appear as though cut.

SCORBUTIC. Relating to or affected with scurvy, from doctor's Latin *scorbutus*: not from D. *scheur-buik*, venter ruptus, as some assert, nor from Belg. *scherpte* or Dan. *skarphed*, acidity (*acrimonia*), but from O.D. *scheur-buyck*, which Hexham renders "the scurvie in the gumms"—*scheuren*, to rend, crack; *buyck* (now *bek*), properly the jaw—L. *bucca*. Conf. Low G. *scormunt* = *rupta bucca*, or *rupta os*, Gr. *στομα-κακη*, scurvy of the gums. See also Ménage under "Scorbut," quoting De Thou, Hist. tom. v. lib. 117, p. 719; and Wachter (Gloss.)

SCORN, SCARN, SKARN, SCHARN, SCHORN. Extreme and passionate contempt or disdain—O. Fr. *escarn*, derision—It. *schérno*, mockery, raillery, effront—*scherníre*, to scorn, ridicule, which Ménage derives from L. *spernere*, to scorn; at the same time comparing It. *schíena* and *schíuma* with L. *spina* and *spuma*.

SCRATCH (OLD). Jocular term for the devil—Icel. *skratti*, *skrati*, devil, imp, giant, ogre; anc. wizard, warlock, goblin, monster (*vatna skratti*, water-sprite, sea-monster), akin to Sw. *skratta*, to laugh loud and harshly.

SCRAW. Surface, cut turf (*obs.*)—Gael. *sgrath*, turf, green sward; lit. peel, skin, rind of anything, bark of a tree.

SEA, SEE, SE. Ocean—A.S. *sæ*, *se*, *siew*—Goth. *saiws*, id.—ζεω, to boil, seethe, be hot; because the sea is, as it were, ζεον υδωρ, aqua æstuans.

SEDULOUS. Assiduous and diligent in application or pursuit—L. *sedulus*, busy, diligent, zealous, careful; lit. sitting fast, persisting (in some course of action)—*sedeo*; to sit—Skt. *sad*, to sit; lit. to sink down, lie down.

SEENY. “Seen-y-seed, whereof mustard is made” (*Littleton*)—L. *sinapi*, mustard—Gr. σινάπι—σινωμαι, to injure, “quòd lædit oculos,” says *Littleton*.

SEGH. Species of wild deer. West (*Hist. Furness*) says that Furness forests abounded with bucks, does, wild boars, and *seghs*; that Scofe was noted for a breed of large deer or *seghs*, and that in an old Glossary *segh* is interpreted “savage deer.” See *Whitaker’s Hist. Manchester*, p. 277, 288. The word is from Ir. or Gael. *segh*, buffalo, moose-deer.

SENESCHAL, SENESCHALL. One who had the care of feasts, domestic ceremonies, in great houses, &c.—O. Fr. *seneschal*, rendered in French “premier officier ou surintendant de la maison du roi; chef-d’armes, premier ministre, commandant de troupes, chef de la noblesse d’une province; celui qui était chargé de recouvrement des deniers d’une seigneurie; which Prof. Skeat properly derives from Goth. *sins* old, *skalks* servant; but the word probably came through Low L. *senescallus*, *senescalcus*, *siniscalcus*, prefect of a royal house, one next to the king; orig. chief of the servants, springing from them. Conf. G. *elternknecht*, *oberknecht*.

SENIOR. Older (L.)—*senex*, old man, old; contrac. of *seminex*, half dead, half slain—*semi*, half—Gr. ημι; and L. *nex*, death—Gr. νεκος.

SENNET, SENET, SENETTE, SYNET, SYNNET, CYNET. Short flourish of trumpets (see Shak. Hen. VIII. ii. 4, and J. C. i. 2)—O. Fr. *senne*, which Roquefort renders “annonce d’assemblée fait au son de la cloche qu’on appelloit seign”—L. *signum*, sign.

SENSE, SENCE. Faculty or power by which objects are perceived—*sensus*, feeling, perception—*sentio*, to feel, whether by senses or not; according to Nunnes. ap. Voss., in Etym., by transposition from *αισθανομαι*, to perceive; if so, from *αισθω*, to breathe out—*αιω*, to breathe.

SEPULCHRE, SEPULCRE. Tomb, grave, burial-vault—O. Fr. *sepulcre*—L. *sepulcrum* for *sepultum* (like *fulcrum* for *fultum*, *ambulacrum* for *ambulatium*)—*sepultus*—*sepelio*, to bury—*sepio*, to enclose, hedge in. Others derive *sepelio* from *se* aside, *pello* to drive, thrust; or from Gr. *σπηλαιον*, cave, grotto; or Heb. *shāfal*, to be low, “ut sit humili loco condere.”

SERIOUS. Grave, solemn—L. *serius*, grave, earnest; according to Nonnius Marcellus, from *sine risu*, but rather corrupted from *severus*. See SEVERE.

SEVERE. Serious, strict—O. Fr. *sévère*—L. *severus*, lit. serious, earnest, which some derive from a word *σεβηρος*—*σεβομαι*, to venerate; others from *sævus* and *verus*. Isid. 10 Orig. 250, says, “*severus quasi sævus verus; tenet enim sine pietate justitiam;*” Ainsworth, *severus*, qu. *secus*, i.e. juxta *verus*, vel quòd *satis verus*.” (*Secus*, nigh to; *juxta*, even, alike, all one; *satis*, enough, sufficiently.)

SHALLOT, SHALOT, SHALOTE. Kind of small onion—O.F. *eschalote*, corrip. from *escalogne*—Sp. *escaluña*—L. *ascalonia* (*cœpa*), a shallot—*Ascalonius*, of Ascalon, where the plant grows wild, as it does in many parts of Syria. Pliny, Strabo, and Athenæus tell us that the Romans imported

allium ascalonium from Ascalon. Calmet adds, "the ancients praise the shalot, which takes its name from Ascalon."

SHAWL. Article of dress, in Europe worn by females only—Hind. (Pers.) *شال* *shāl*, shawl or mantle made of very fine wool of a species of goat common in Thibet: also coarse mantle of wool and goats' hair, worn by dervishes, and a small carpet. The Persian word may have had its name from Shawl (Quetta), town and valley of Beluchistan, centre of traffic between Shikapoor, Kandahar, and Kelat. The town is not at present celebrated for its shawls, but carpets and blankets are made there in considerable quantities.

SHEEP, SCHEEP. The animal—A.S. *scēap*, *selp* (O.H.G. *schaaf*)—L. *ovē*, with *sch* prefixed—*ovis* (Lith. *avis*)—Gr. *οἶς*, *oīs*—Skt. *avi*, *is*, sheep, ewe.

SHIELD. Buckler—A.S. *scyld*, *sceld* (D. *schild*, Dan. *skiöld*, Icel. *skjöldr*, Goth. *skildus*)—*scylde*, p. of *scyldan*, to protect, defend. Conf. O.G. *schilt*, *skilt*—*skyla*, to cover, protect; O. Sw. *skiol*, a shield—*skyla*, to cover; Icel. *hlif*, shield, protection—*hlifa*, to protect; Pol. *sczyt*, Boh. *ssijt*, shield—O.G. *schuten*, to protect, cover.

SHILLING. The coin—A.S. *scilling*, *scylling*, *scil* (Dan. & Sw. *skilling*, Goth. *skilligs*, G. *schilling*), *scylan*, to divide. Turner (Hist. of Ang. Saxons, vol. II. p. 132), who also suggests this derivation, concludes that the word means so much silver cut off, as in China, and that it was originally a certain quantity of uncoined metal. Conf. *rouble*, *ruble*—Russ. *rubite*, to cut.

SHIP, SHIPPE, SCHIP, SCHIPPE. Large sailing vessel—A.S. *scip*, *scyp*—r. of SKIFF, *q.v.*

SHRINE, SCHRIN, SCHRYNE. Place or object sacred from its history or associations; an altar—A.S. *scrin*, a box

—*L. serinium*, lit. a wooden case for keeping papers, books, escritoire ; according to Vossius, from γρονη, cavern, grot, with prefixed *s* ; according to others, formed from *L. scribo*, to write ; but more probably, as Perottus suggests, from a word *secernium*, a place in which precious and secret things are put away—*secerno*, to put apart.

SHOULDER-SHOTTEN, Tam of S. iii. 11. Sprained, dislocated in the shoulder—*shotten*, shot out of its socket, p.p. of *shoot*. Conf. *shotten herring*, a herring that has ejected its spawn.

SHOULDER, SHULDER, SHULDRE. Joint connecting arm with body—A.S. *sculder*, *sculdor*—O. Sw. *skuldra*—*skyla* (now *skiule*), to cover ; or from *skioldur*, a shield, because resembling that piece of armour.

SIGN. Mark, proof—O. Fr. *signe*—*L. signum*, any mark or sign—Gr. *ιχνον*—*ιχνος*, a mark, with a prefixed sibilant.

SIKE. A provincial word for a furrow—A.S. *sic*, *sich*—*L. sulcus*—Gr. *ολκος*, with a prefixed sibilant. Conf. *sike*, in the Lancashire dialect, a gutter, small stream ; Low L. *sica*, *sicha*, a ditch ; *sichetum*, *sikettus*, a little current of water which is dry in summer = wady.

SILENCE. Stillness, quiet (Fr.)—*L. silentia*—*silens*, still—*sileo*, to speak nothing ; by change of *g* to *l* from Gr. *σιγαω*, to be silent.

SILVER, SILUER, SELVER, SYLVER. The metal—A.S. *seolfor*, *silfor*—O.S. *silufar*, *silubar*, *silobar* (O.G. *silabar*, *silbar*, *silapa*, O. Sw. *silfwer*, Goth. *silubr*), probably named from its white colour, like *gull* (gold) from its yellow colour—Gr. *αλφος* (white), preceded by a sibilant.

SIMPLE. Plain, artless ; lit. single, not complex (Fr.) ; contrac. of *L. simplice*—*simplex*—*sine* without, *plica* a fold.

SINCERE. True, honest ; lit. pure, unmixed—Fr. *sincère*, —L. *sincerus*, natural, pure, entire—*sine cerâ*, without wax—like honey which was not allowed to be mixed with wax (“*ex sine et cerâ*, ut mel purum dic. quòd cerâ non est permixtum,” says Ainsworth). Others say from a word *συγκηρος*, without wax, because honey which still contains the wax and is freshly cut out is the most natural and genuine ; others, again, from *συν κηρι*, with heart. But conf. Donatus ad Ter. Eun. i. ii. 97 ; Ov. Met. iii. 199 ; Riddle (Scheller), and Forcellini (Lat. Lex.)

SINGLE. Sole, separate, alone—L. *singulus*, single, separate—*sine* without, *alius* another ; or *sine* and *ulus*, for *ullus*, any, any one ; in both cases by inserting *g*.

SINISTER. Unlucky, inauspicious—*sinister*, unlucky, unfortunate, lit. that is on left hand ; from a word *sinisterus*, corrup. from Gr. *αριστερος*, the left, on the left. Other derivations will be found in Vossius, Papias, Varro, and Cicero. See Riddle and Littleton's Dict.

SKAIN, SKAYNE, KEAN, SKEEN, SKENE, SKEIN, SKEANE. Short sword or knife used by Irish and Scottish Highlanders (hence *skainsmates*, Shak. Rom. & J. ii. 4)—Ir. *sgian* (also *scian* ; Gael. *sgian*, W. *ysgien*)—Ar. *سكين* *sikkîn* (Heb. *שכין*, *shakîn*, a knife) ; so called, says Lane, because it stills the animals slaughtered with it ; and if so from *sakuna*, to become still.

SKID, SCHIDE. Thin piece of wood put under a wheel—A.S. *scîde* (Icel. *skith*)—Gr. *σχίδη*, cleft piece of wood, splint, splinter—*σκιζω*, to cleave, split.

SKIFF, SKIFFE. Small flat-bottomed boat—O. Fr. *esquif* (O.H.G. *skif*)—It. *scûfa*, id.—L. *scapha*—Gr. *σκαφη*, id. ; lit. a trough, tub, basin, bowl—*σκαφος*, anything dug

or scooped out—*σκαπτω*, to dig, excavate. Conf. Mod. It. *piroscafó*, a steam-boat (from *πυρ*, fire).

SKIPPER. Master of a small merchant vessel—Dan. *skipper* (Sw. *skeppare*), a captain—*skib* (Sw. *skepp*), ship—r. of ship and SKIFF, *q.v.*

SLAVE. Serf, bond-servant—Fr. *esclave* (G. *sklave*), M.H.G. *slave*; so called from *Slav*, a Slavonian, of which a great many were taken captive by the Venetians and Germans; a name usually derived from Slovak *sláva* (Pol. Boh. *slawa*), glory; but the name Slav is more probably derived from Slovak *slovo*, word. Max Müller says, “It takes time before people conceive the idea that it is possible to express oneself in any but one’s own language. The Poles called their neighbours the Germans *Niemiec*, from *niemy*, meaning dumb; just as the Greeks called the barbarians *Aglossi*, or speechless;” and Müller gives Slovak *Nemek*, Deutscher; *Nemeký*, Deutsch; *Nemekko*, Deutschland; *nemy*, stumm; *nemet*, stumwerden; Russian *Njemez*, a German; *njemyi*, dumb.

SLEUTH-HOUND. Blood-hound—Sco. *sleuth*—*slewth*—*slouth*—*sloith-hund*, blood-hound—*sleuth*, track of man or beast as known by scent (E. *slot*, strictly track of a hart)—Ir. *sliocht*, tract or impression.

SLIEVE. In Ireland, a hill, mountain—Ir. *sliabh* (in Gael. var. hill, mount, mountain, moor, heathy ground).

SLIME. Soft mud—A.S. *slím* (Icel. id., D. *sljm*, Dan. *sliim*, G. *schleim*)—L. *limus*, mud, lime, with a prefixed sibilant, from a word *λυμα*—Gr. *λυσ*, mud, mire, Hom. Il. xxi. 318.

SLÖJD. Name of a system of education practised in Sweden with great success. It teaches dexterity and pliancy

of figures in manual work, and trains the mind's power of observation and perception. It is a development of Fröbel's Kindergarten system, as it was intended to be by its author. In Sweden Slöjd work is carried on in wood, iron, and paper; working in wood is judged the most useful. The word is derived from Sw. *slöjd*, mechanical art, manufacture, work in wood—*slög*, handy, dexterous. Conf. O. Sw. *slög*, opera, fabrilia, opificia; *slogda*, opera, fabrilia, exercere. See also Ill. Lond. News, Nov. 22, 1884, p. 491.

SMELT. Small fish allied to the salmon—A.S. *smelt*—Dan. *smelt*—*smaa*, small.

SMILAX. Typical genus of Smilacæ—L. *smilax*, yew-tree, kind of ash; lit. bindweed—Gr. *σμυλαξ*, the yew—*μυλαξ*, dim. of *μυλος*, the yew.

SMOCK, SMOCKE, SMOK. Chemise, woman's undergarment.

But such a *smok* as I was wont to were.

CHAUC. *The Clerke's Tale*, 91.

—A.S. *smoc*, *i.q.* O. Sw. *smog*, circle. The Angermanni, *i.e.* the people of Angermannland, prov. of Sweden on Gulf of Bothnia, call a circle *smog*, and the malady called shingles (herpes) *etttersmog*, *i.e.* poison circle. Conf. Ihre, Gloss. Suio-Goth.

SMITH. One who forges with his hammer—A.S. *smith*; lit. any one who strikes or smiteth with a hammer—*smithian*, to forge, produce work as a smith. Conf. O.G. *smit*, *smid*—*schmiden* (Weigand *schmied*, der metall mit dem hammer bearbeitende handwerker; *schmieden* = metal mit dem hammer bearbeiten, M.H.G. *smiden*, O.H.G. *smidón*).

SOAP, SOPE. Alkaline substance used in washing—A.S. *sápe* (Sw. *såpe*, G. *seife*)—L. *sapo* (Gr. *σαπων*). The word

is also found in Chald. *tzaphun*, later *spun*, in Syr. *tsapani*, in Malay *sābūn*, and in Arabic and Hindustani *sābūn*; but it is probably of Keltic origin, for Pliny and Martial tell us that a like substance made “*ex sebo et cinere*” (from tallow and ashes) was the invention of the Gauls. Conf. Martialis, lib. viii. Epigr. 33.

SOBER, SOBRE. Temperate, abstemious—Fr. *sobre*—L. *sobrio*—*sobrium*, sober—*so* for *se*—*sine*, and *ebrius*. See EBRIETY.

SOCK, SOCKE. Kind of short stocking—A.S. *socc*—(Dan. *sokke*, D. *sok*, O. Sw. *socka*, Fr. *soque*)—L. *soccus*, kind of low and light shoe worn by comic actors—Gr. *συκχας*, *συκχης*, *συκχος*, kind of shoe (Conf. Phantias, An. ii. 52; Anth. p. 6, 294, and Suidas)—perhaps from Heb. סָכַד, *sakkad*, to cover.

SOLACE, SOLAS. Comfort in grief—O.F. *solas* (*solais*, *soulas*, *solaz*, *soulaz*)—L. *solatium*, a soothing—*solatus*—*solor*, to comfort, console—*solus*, alone, because one is eased by solitude.

SOLAN, SOLAND, SULAND, SALEN. The gannet (*Sula bassana*). Martin (Voy. to Kilda, p. 27) says some derive the Scottish *soland* from Ir. *sou'len*, denoting its remarkable power of vision, in spying its prey from a great distance; and that Sibbald derives the name from Sw. *solande*, lingering, loitering, part. of *soela*, procrastinare. The word in Gael. is found written *sulaire*, in Ir. *suilaire*, in G. *solandgans* and Schottische gans, in Norweg. *sula* and *hafsula*, in Icel. *súla* and *hafsúla* (sea *súla*). Baxter (Antiq. Brit. 248) says Vectis (I. of Wight) was formerly called Solenta; and that the Solent, the sea which flows between the isle and the mainland of England, had its name from Brit. *mor salen* = mare salsum. Hence, says he, the Scoto-Saxon term *salen*.

geese. The bird is also called *Sula bassana* (in *G. Bassaner* and *Bassanergans*, in *D. Bassanergans*, in *Fr. fou de Bassan* and *oie de Bassan*), from the remarkable trap rock called the Bass, at mouth of the Firth of Forth, which the bird frequents: it is also called Booby and Sala Booby, from its stupidity when attacked by man, or the frigate bird.

SOLE. Alone, only—O. *Fr. sole*, fem. of *sol*—*L. solus*, alone, only—O.L. *sollus*, whole, entire, unbroken—*Gr. ολος*, whole, entire, with prefixed *s*.

SOLO. Variation of game of whist, which is played by not more nor less than four persons, in which game there are many declarations, one of which can be played by one person against the other three; hence it is called *solo*—*L. solo*—*solus*, alone.

SOMNOLENCE, SOMPNOLENCE. Sleepiness—*Fr. somnolence*—*L. somnolentia*, sleepiness—*somnulentus*, sleepy—*somnus*, sleep, from a word *συννος*, for *Gr. νπνος*. Conf. *Skt. svap*, to sleep; *svapnas*, *L. somnus*.

SONTICK. Hurtful—*L. sontico*—*sonticus*, id.—*sonte* (*sons*), guilty, criminal, faulty—*Gr. συντης*, noxious, destructive—*σιννομαι*, to injure, harass, lay waste, destroy.

SORT. A kind, species, lot—*Fr. sorte*, id.—*sort*, lot, fate, luck—*L. sorte*—*sors*, lot, chance, fortune (like *fors*—*fero*)—*sero*, to connect, join, bind together—*Gr. ερω*, to fasten together, join, connect, with prefixed sibilant.

SOT (1). A blockhead, dolt, numskull. (2) Habitual drunkard, toper, tippler—O. *Fr. sot* (*D. zot*, *Sp. zóte*, Low *L. soltus*, stolidus, bardus)—*L. stultus*, foolish; like *Fr. sotie*, *sottise*, from *stultitia*. Others derive *sot* from *L. azotus*, dissolute man—*Gr. ασωτος*, abandoned, prodigal, wasteful, having no hope of safety, in desperate case.

SOUL. Immaterial spirit of man—A.S. *sáwl*—Sw. *själ*—Goth. *sairwala*; formed from G. *ξάω*, to live, by inserting *l*.

SOUR, SOURE, SOWER, SOWRE. Sharp or pungent to the taste—A.S. *súr*, corrup. from L. *severus* (in Hor. sharp, sour, demure; lit. ROUGH, *q.v.*)

SPA, SPAW. General name for a mineral spring, or for the locality in which such springs exist. All the Spas have been so called from Spa, near Liège, in Belgium. The place-name is found written Spaa, Spay, Vicus Spadanus, Fons Spadanus, and Spatha. Some derive the name from a word *espa*, which in the language of the country signified a fountain, perhaps etymologically connected with Lemprière's Arimaspi, a name derived from Scythic *arima* one, *spu* an eye; and with *spi*, *spa*, which, according to Pezron, had the like meaning in Old Keltic. Conf. also the river-name Spey; Gael. *spùt*, spout of water, torrent, cascade; dim. *spùtan*, fountain; *speid*, mountain torrent; Sco. *spait*, *spate*, *peat*, *spyet*, flood, inundation. It may here be noted that in some languages the same word is used for both *fountain* and *eye*, or relating thereto. Conf. Gr. *πηγή*, fountain, corner of the eye; Heb. *יַיִן*, *yayin*, eye, fountain; Pers. *chashm*, an eye; *chashmah*, fountain, source, spring; Chinese *iàn*, eye, fountain.

SPADASSIN. Bravo, hired swordsman (Fr.)—It. *spadaccino*—*spada*, sword; “Dicesi per ischérno a chi porta la spada; ed anche a chi facilmente mette mano alla spada.” Tommaseo (Diz. Ling. It.)

SPALPEEN. (See Tales from “Bentley,” 1839, vol. 1. p. 33)—Ir. *spailpin* (Gael. *spailpean*, mean fellow, rascal, stroller), dim. of *spailp* (Gael. *spailp*, *spailpe*), a beau, pride, self-conceit.

SPARADRAP (*obs.*) Cerecloth (Fr.)—O. Fr. *espardre* (It. *sparadráppo*, N.L. *sparadrapa*, *sparadrapum*), rendered ‘étendre, froter, enduire le mélange agglutinatif sur une bande de toile’—L. *spargere*, to spread upon; and Fr. *drap*, band of cotton or other tissue.

SPARLING. In Wales, name for the fish called smelt (Sco. *sparlin*, *spirling*)—G. *spierling*—dim. of *spier*, fig. little, nothing; lit. piercer.

SPAY. To castrate female animals; but applied by Shakspeare (M. for M. ii. 1) to males—L. *spado*, gelding, man or beast—Gr. *σπαδων*—*σπαω*, to draw out, pull away.

SPEED, SPED. Quickness, celerity—A.S. *spéd*, speed, haste (Plat. *spud*, D. *spoed*)—O.S. *spad*—Gr. *σπουδη*, haste, speed, readiness—*σπευδω*, to hasten; lit. to urge on.

SPELT. Inferior kind of wheat (A.S.)—L. *spelta* (totidem speltas, so many grains of spelt. Remn. Fann. de Pond. et Mensur. 12; Hier in Ezech. i. 4, 9).

SPLEUCHAN, SPLEUGHAN. Tobacco-pouch; also pocket or pouch generally—Gael. *spliùchan*.

SPLUTTER. To speak hastily and confusedly; an imitative word, like *sputter*.

SPOOK. Normal and orthodox generic word for ghosts and things ghostly throughout great part of American continent; German corrup. of *ψυχη*, soul, spirit. Conf. Sat. Rev. 11 Dec. 1886, p. 773.

SPOON, SPOONE, SPON, SPONE. Vessel for sipping liquids—A.S. *spón* (D. & Dan. *spaan*, Icel. *spáan*, *sponn*, Sw. *spán*), a chip, splinter of wood; “and,” says Richardson, “a spoon may have been a broad *splint* used for ladling, now improved by scooping or hollowing out the end.” The A.S.

word is from G. *span*, chip, splint, splinter; from old v. *spanen*, to divide.

SPRAT, SPROT, SPROTT, SPROTTE. The small fish—D. *sprot* (G. die *sprotte*)—*spruit*, sprout, sprig, shoot.

SPUTA. Saliva; also an expectoration, or that which is coughed up from the chest and spat out (L.)—*spuo*, to spit, spit out, spew—r. of *spew*, *spue*.

STALE-MATE. In chess, position of the king when he is unable to move without placing himself in check. Mr. Thos. Wright says, “in chess-playing *stale* has its primary meaning (*i.e.* a state fixed), a *stale* or staled mate being that in which the king cannot move but into check.” But the term *stale-mate* seems to have been formed on the supposition that *mate* in *check-mate* meant *mate*, a companion, whereas it signifies defeated or dead, and is of Persian origin. Conf. A.S. *stal*, place; O. Fr. *estal*, id.; A.S. *stealian*, to have a place.

STAMMER, STAMMEREN, STAMER. To stutter; formed, like all the Gotho-Teutonic words of same meaning, from the sound made.

STEMSON. Incurved piece of timber fixed within the apron of a ship to reinforce the scarf (*Wright*). So named from receiving scarf of the stem, and *son*. The French render it *marsouin d'avant*. See KELSON.

STEVEDORE. One whose occupation is to stow goods, &c., in a ship's hold—Venet. Ancon. *stivadór* (It. *stivatóre*, Sp. *estivadór*, Low L. *stivator*)—*stivar*, to load a ship—O. It. *stíva*, stowage, and the place where it is stowed—Mod. Gr. *στῖβα*, whence *στῖβαζω*, to pack. Conf. Sp. *estíva*, stowage; *estivár*, to stow.

STIVER. A Dutch coin = about Eng. penny—D. *stuiver*

(Sw. *styfwer*, *stuyuer*), formerly *stuyver*—*stijf*, stiff, firm. Others derive *stuyver* from Low L. *stupherus* (in Erasmus *stuferus*, from Gr. *στυφελος*, solid, hard, rough; or from *scuferus*, an ancient money; contrac. of *scutoferus* = scutum ferens, alias *scutatus*).

STIZOLOBIUM. Genus of plants whose pods are covered with trifid hairs—Gr. *στιζω* to prick, *λοβος* pod.

STOMACH, STOMAK, STOMAKE. Digesting part of alimentary canal—O. Fr. *estomach*—L. *stomachus*; lit. orifice, aperture—augment. of Gr. *στομα*, mouth, whence it receives its food.

STOT. Stallion, bullock—Icel. *stútr*, or Sw. *stut*, bull—Gr. *στω*, in *venerem* erigo. Conf. Ducange under “*Stuot*,” Wachter under “*Stut*,” and Chaucer’s *stot*.

STUDY, STUDIE. Setting the mind or thoughts upon a subject—O. Fr. *estudie*—L. *studium*, zeal, study; by change of *p* to *t* from Gr. *σπουδη*, study, zeal; lit. haste—r. of SPEED, *q.v.*

STUM. Old word for must or new wine (D. *stom*), corrup. from L. *mustum*, id.

STUTTER, STOTEN. To stammer; formerly *stut*, *stutt*, imitative word. Conf. Icel. *stauta*, D. *stotteren*, G. *stottern*, Low G. *stötern*.

SUBLIME. Lofty, exalted (O. Fr.)—L. *sublimis*, also *sublimus*, lofty, elevated, high, on high; according to Vossius from *sublimen*, a lintel, threshold (*sub* under, *limen* threshold); others say from *sublevo*, to lift up from beneath; “*sublimem est in altitudinem elatum*,” says Festus, p. 306. But *sublimus* is more probably from *supra* above, *limus* slime, mud—Gr. *λυμα*, filth, dirt, defilement, impurity. Conf. *elimo*, to cleanse; *illimis*, clear, without mud or slime; *oblimo*, to cover with mud.

SUZERAIN. Lord, sovereign, supreme, highest; from

a L. word *suzeranus* or *suseranus*, for *surseranus*—*sursum* for *supersum*—*super* (—Gr. *υπερ*—Skt. *upari*), above; *versum*—*vertere*, to turn. Other suggestions will be found in N. & Q. *passim*.

SWAIN. Young man, peasant, rustic youth, lover—Icel. *svein*, boy (Dan. *svend*, bachelor, servant, attendant, journeyman; Belg. *veyn*, *vent*, juvenis; *svente*, virgo, juvencula), corrup. from L. *juvenis*, young; thus, juvenis, juven, ven, sven, *svein*.

SWAN. The bird (A.S.)—G. *schwan*—O. Sw. *swan*, which Wachter derives from W. *gwynn* (*gwyn*, fem. *gwen*), white, and adds, “avis candore insignis.” The Sw. word is more probably derived thus:—Gr. *κυκνος*, L. *cygnus*, *cygnum*, *sygnum*, *swygnum*, *swygnam*, *swgnam*, *swan*.

SWEAT, SWETE, SWOOT. Moisture from the skin—A.S. *swát*—*swætan* to perspire—L. *sudo*—Gr. *ιδω*, id., with prefixed sibilant—*ιδος*, sweat, heat; akin to *υδος*, *i.q.* *υδωρ*, water—r. of *water*.

SWEET, SWETE, SWOTE, SOTE, SUETE. Having a pleasant or agreeable taste—A.S. *swete*—*swóti*—L. *suave*—*suavis*—Skt. *svādu*, sweet—*svad* or *svād*, to be sweet; lit. to taste—*su*, prefix = good, well, excellent, corrup. from *vasu* rich, sweet; *ād*, to eat.

SWIFT. Bird of passage closely allied to the swallows and martins; so named from flying swiftly.

SYCOPHANT, SICOPHANT. Base parasite; lit. informer, false accuser—L. *sycophanta*—Gr. *συκοφαντης*, id., one who gains livelihood by litigious charges or false accusations; according to some, originally an informer against those who stole figs from the sacred grove at Athens; more probably informer against those who exported figs from Attica at a

season of great scarcity, contrary to an obsolete law ; lit. *fig-shewer*—*συκος* fig, *φαντης* shewer—*φαινω*, to show, make known, indicate.

SYLVAN, SILVAN. Pertaining to or inhabiting a forest—L. *sylvanus*—*sylva*—Gr. *συλφα*—*υλη*, wood, forest (preceded by a sibilant).

SYMPHYTUM. Genus of plants (one called comfrey) said to join the edges of wounds—Gr. *συμφυτον*—*συμφυτος*, grown together (as a wound)—*συμφνω*, to grow together—*συν*, with, together ; *φνω*, to grow. It is also called *solidago*—*solido*, to make firm.

SYPHILIS. The malady, variously derived from Gr. *σιφλος* reproach, and *φιλεω* to love ; *σους* hog, *φιλια* love ; and *συν* with, together, and *φιλια* or *φιλεω*. The name was first given to this malady by Fracastoro, a celebrated physician of Verona, who, in 1530, published a Latin poem entitled “*Syphilis, sive morbus Gallicus*.” In an episode of the third book the author says that the malady was invented by the gods to punish an impious shepherd named Syphilus ; a name no doubt derived from *συν* and *φιλεω*.

SYRINGE. Instrument through which any liquor is squirted—Fr. *syringue*—L. *syringe*—*syrix*, reed, pipe—Gr. *συριξ*, lit. any pipe or tube—*συρω*, to draw out.

T.

TABARD, TABERD. Ancient close-fitting garment, open at sides, with wide sleeves reaching to elbows—O. Fr. *tabard*, *tabart*, *tribart*, a short cloak worn by warriors ; perhaps from *tabar*, prop, stay, support (*soutien*, *appui*, *bouclier*).

TABES. Disease accompanied by loss of flesh (L.), lit.

wasting away—*tabeo*, to waste away; lit. to melt, to melt down or away, by change of *k* to *b* from *τακω*—*τηκω*, id.

TABLE. Flat surface supported by legs—L. *tabella*—dim. of *tabula*, id.; lit. a board, plank, dim. of an obs. *taba*. Others derive *tabula* from a word *trabula*, from *trabs*, beam of a house, which is from Gr. *τραπηξ*, beam, post, stake.

TACIT, TACITE. Silent—Fr. *tacite*—L. *tacitus*—*taceo*, to be silent, from an obs. meaning of Gr. *ακεω*, to heal, cure (whence *ακεων*, silently), with prefixed *t*. Conf. Stephanus, under *ακην*; Eustath. 307, post med.; Heynius, t. 4, p. 558; Apollonius, Rh. ii. 1087; III. 659; and *ακεων* in Homer *passim*, used for stilly, softly, silently.

TAIL, TAYL. Hinder, lower, back or inferior part of anything—A.S. *tægél*, *tægl* (Goth. *tagl*, hair)—Gr. *θηγαλεος*, pointed, sharp—*θηγω*, to sharpen.

TAILOR, TAYLOR, TAYLER, TAILOUR. Cutter and maker of clothes—O. Fr. *tailleur*—*tailler*, to cut—It. *tagliare* (Catal. *tallar*, Sp. *tallár*, *talár*, *tajár*)—L. *taleare* (Nonius Marcellus has *taleo*, incido), to cut—*talea*, slip of wood—Gr. *θαλλος*, sprig, sprout, sucker.

TALAYOT. In the Balearic Isles, name given to certain cylindro-conical constructions attributed to the Phœnicians, perhaps thought to have been watch-towers; dim. formed from Sp. *ataláya*, watch-tower which overlooks adjacent country and sea-coast—Ar. *طليعة*, *talī'at*, picket, advanced post, spy, scout—*tal'at*, aspect.

TALLY-HO! TALLIO. In hunting, a shout or cry raised by him who first marks or catches a view of the game; the huntsman's cry to urge on the hounds. Urquhart says, "the rallying-cry of the Arabs is *Talla-hu*, *Tally-ho*, which was doubtless brought to Europe by the Crusaders." If so,

the term is probably derived from Ar. *تَالا*, *T'Allah*, By God. The O. Fr. terms *Tya-hillault* or *Thia-hillault* were used in the chase of the stag. They are to be found in *La Venerie de Jaques du Fouilloux*, circa 1561, under "Musical Notes." The last-named author says, "il doit commencer à forhuer, et sonner de la trompe, cryât *Ty a Hillault* pour le cerf, et *Valecy*, aller pour le lieure;" and further on, "mais quand il (le veneur) verra que le cerf commencera à dresser par les fuytes, lors qu'il en aura cognoissance certaine, pourra sonner pour chiens, en cryânt, *Tya-hillaud*, faisant suyure son limier tousiours sur les erres et fuytes, criant et sonnât iusques a ce que les chiens de la meute soyent arriuez a luy, et qu'ils commenceront a dresser." But it is quite possible that the French term may have been borrowed from the Arabic. Conf. also *La Curne de Sainte Palaye*, *Hist. de l'Ancien Lang. Franç.* tom. 10, p. 114; *Urquhart*, "The Pillars of Hercules;" *Gent. Mag.* vol. 39 (1789), part ii. p. 785; and *Athen. Ap.* 6, 1850, p. 368.

TAMESE, TAMIS, TAMISE, TAMMY. Small fine sieve—Fr. *tamis* (Sp. *tamíz*, D. *teems*)—Low L. *tamisium*, sieve in which ground corn is sifted; so called from the stuff or hair from which it was formerly made—r. of *tamine*, *tammin*, i.e. *stamin*, *stamine*.

TAN. Bark of oak, willow, and other trees abounding in tannin—Fr. *tan*, bark of a young oak—Bret. *tann* (G. *tanne* for *tanne-baum*, fir-tree; Gloss. Pez. *abies tanna*), an oak—*tân*, fire, because it easily takes fire. Conf. L. *tæda*, a torch—Gr. *δαδιον*—*δαδία*, acc. of *δαῖς*, torch made of pine.

TANKARD. Large vessel for liquors—O. Fr. *tankard* (D. *tanckaerd*, *tanchaerd*)—*tankard*, tank-like. Thomson derives the Fr. word from *étain*, tin; *quart*, id. *Duchât* is of

the same opinion, because it holds a quart. Richardson observes that a tankard contains a quart.

TANSY, TANSAYE, TANASIE. Common name of plants of genus *Tanacetum*—O. Fr. *tanasia*—*athanasia*—L. *athanasia*—Gr. *αθανασία*, immortality—a not, *θάνατος*, death—obs. *θανω*, now *θνήσκω*, to die. According to some, the name expresses a durable, unfading, or everlasting flower, which is but little applicable, at all events, to our tansy. It was probably named for its real or supposed medical properties. Pereira (Mat. Med. II. pt. II. 26) says the young leaves of *Tanacetum vulgare* are occasionally employed by the cook to give colour and flavour to puddings, and in omelets and other cakes. In medicine, the plant is rarely employed by the regular practitioner, but it has been recommended in dyspepsia, intermittents, and gout, and its principal use is that of a vermifuge.

TARBERT. In Scotland, a peninsula—Gael. *tairheart* (Ir. *tairbheart*), id.—*tir* land, *bior* water.

TARENTELLA. Rapid Neapolitan dance, said to be a remedy against bite of the Tarentella spider—It. *tarantélla*—O. It. *tarántola*; so called from Tarentum (now Taranto), in Italy, in whose vicinity the insect is found. It was from the bite of this spider that the malady called tarantismus (chorea) is erroneously said to be caused.

TARGE, TAIRGE. To rate, scold, reprimand, exercise, catechize, cross-examine severely. “And Linda, though she was taken more frequently to the house of worship which her aunt frequented, and *targed* more strictly in the reading of good books” (Linda Tressel, by A. Trollope)—Fr. *targe*, or A.S. *targe*, *targa*, shield—r. of *target*, a word of Arabic origin.

TARTAN. Chequered woollen stuff, much worn in the

Scottish Highlands—Gael. *tartan*—Fr. *tiretaine* (var. *tirtaine*, *tredaine*, *tridaine*), rendered, sorte de droguet de drap grossier, moitié laine, moitié fil—Sp. *tiritaña*, sort of thin silk; thin woollen cloth, so called from the sound made in rubbing (“dicha del sonido que haze ludiendo una con otra, por la figura onomatopája,” says Covarruvias).

TAW. In the N. of England, a whip; in Scotland, a whip, lash, instrument of correction—Sco. *taw*, the point of a whip (*tawis*, *tawes*, *tams*, a whip, lash); corrup. from *taug*, *tag*, pliant twig, thong, rush.

TEAT, TEET, TETE, TITTE, TIT. Nipple of the breast—A.S. *tit*, Gr. *τῆθος*—Skt. *duh*, to milk, milk out, squeeze out. Conf. Goth. *tiuhan*, to tow, tug, pull.

TEFULA. Bishop Colenso uses this word for to speak as the Zulu, *amaTefula*, i.e. using *y* for *l*, &c. He says also it is “the general name for certain tribes who *tefula* in their speech.”

TELPHERAGE. All modes of transport effected automatically by electricity; properly *telephorage*—Gr. *τηλε*, at a distance; *φορα*, carrying, transporting, conveying.

TEMPLES. Upper part of sides of head; by change of *r* to *l*, from *tempora* (pl. of *tempus*, time); so called because the temples are distinctly diagnostic of age, especially in old persons, whose veins on the surface are distended. Isidore and Varro give two other reasons.

TEMULENCE, TEMULENCY. Intoxication, drunkenness—Fr. *temulence*—L. *temulentia*, from a word *temetulentus*, dim. formed from *temetum*, any intoxicating drink—obs. *temum* (whence *abstemium*), corrup. from Gr. *μεθυ* or *μεθη*, strong drink.

TENACES. The stalks of apples—L. *tenaces*, bands,

stalks, pedicels (of fruit, &c.); lit. things that hold fast, pl. of *tenax*—*teneo*, to hold fast.

TENCH. The fish—O. Fr. *tenche*—L. *tinca*—*tincta*, coloured—*tingo*, to colour; “*tinca*, qu. *tincta*, quòd, propter colorem, quasi tingi videatur,” says Gellius. Conf. Auson. in Mosell. 125.

TENNIS, TENISE, TENEIS, TENNYS, TENEYS, TENNES, TENYS, TENYSE (in Sco. Tennise, in Law L. *Tenisia*). A play or game in which a ball is driven to and fro by several persons striking it alternately, either with the palm of the hand, naked or covered with a thick glove, or with a small bat called a racket. It was very fashionable in France during the reign of Charles V., and was introduced into England in the 13th Century. Some derive the term from Fr. *tenez!* hold! a word which the French, who excelled in the game, used when they hit the ball. Skinner says from Fr. *tente*—L. *tentorium*, because it is mostly played under tents; others from *tens*, pl. of 10, “as the game is closely related to the game called fives.” Strutt, after stating that in the 16th Century tennis courts were common in England, says, “in the Vocabulary of Commenius we see a rude representation of a tennis-court divided by a line stretched in the middle, and the players standing on either side with their rackets ready to receive and return the ball, which the rules of the game required to be stricken over the line;” and in a note he adds, “Hence the propriety of Heywood’s proverb, ‘Thou hast stricken the ball under the line,’ meaning he had failed in his purpose.” The term, therefore, was most probably derived through the Law L. *tenisia*, from Eng. *tense* or L. *tensus*, stretched. See Komenský (Commenius, J. A.), *Orbis Sensualium Pictus*, 1859; Strutt’s *Sports and Pastimes*, book

ii. p. 74; Cowel's Law Dict.; Hist. Croyland Abbey, co. Lincoln, contin. p. 500; Minshew, Junius, and N. & Q. 6th S. iv. v. vi. vii. viii. ix. x. *passim*.

TESTICLE. Gland secreting the semen—L. *testiculus*, id.; so called from being a witness of manhood (“ad Heren *testiculi* dicti, quòd testes sunt virilitatis,” says Littleton)—dim. of *testis*, lit. a witness. Conf. Gr. *ορχις*, a testicle, and *ορκος*, the witness of an oath, an oath, what restrains, binds. The word for this gland is formed on the same principle in Hebrew, Arabic, Syriac, and Coptic. The Arabic word is dual, the Coptic singular. Conf. Gen. xxiv. 2, 3; Kalisch, Kirch. p. 78; Gesenius, Heb. & Chald. Lex. by Tregelles; Tattam's Lex. Ægypt.-Lat.; and Voltaire, Dict. Philos.

THEATRE, THEATER, TEATRE. Play-house—Fr. *théâtre*—L. *theatrum*—Gr. *θεατρον*, place where games and plays were publicly exhibited on solemn occasions; originally a public place where, in all cases of political emergency, the people assembled for public deliberation—*θεαομαι*, to see; originally to look with awe or wonder—Att. *θεομαι*, to wonder, be astonished, alarmed or terrified—*θαω*, id.

THORP, THORPE. Group of houses standing together in the country, a hamlet, village; term very common in Lincolnshire—A.S. *thorp* (Icel. *thorp*, *dorp*, Sw. *torp*, G. *dorf*, W. *tref*, *tre*)—O.S. *thorp*, *tharp*—Dan. *torp*, from L. *tribus*, division of the people, a tribe; orig. a third part of the Roman people—*tri*, *tres*, three.

THOUSAND. Ten hundred—A.S. *thúsend*, said to be from Icel. *thúsund* (var. *thúshund*, *thúshundrath*), which Cleasby thinks might translate, “a swarm of hundreds” from an obs. *thús* = crowd (conf. his *thys-höll*, a crowded hall, in Aka-Kirtha; *thyss*, an uproar, tumult from a crowd). But,

if last part of the Icelandic word is from *hund*, a hundred, which would *seem* to be confirmed by the form *thúshundrath*, it would perhaps be more reasonable to derive the word from a compound, *tíus-hund*, euphonic for *tíu-hund*, ten hundred. It is, however, quite possible that *thúshundrath* is a later form, for, if the word is of Icelandic origin, all the synonyms in the Gotho-Teutonic languages, viz. O.S. *thúsint*, Dan. *tusind*, Sw. *tusen*, Goth. *thusundi*, O. Fries. *thúsend*, *dúsent*, D. *duizend*, Franç. *thusunt*, O.H.G. *thúsunt*, *túsunt*, *dúsunt*, must have been borrowed from the Icelandic, which is hardly probable. If the word is of Gothic, say Mæso-Gothic, origin, it might have been formed thus:—*Taihun-hunda*, 1000, *taihuns-hunda*, *taihs-hunda*, *tus-hunda*, *thusundi*. Lye endeavours to show that Goth. *hund* (pl. *hunde*) has been corrupted from *taihun*—*taihund*, 100 (lit. 10-10ths); but the word has probably been corrupted from L. *centum* (like *hund*, a hound, from *canis*)—Skt. *santa*, -*am*.

TIBIA. Large bone of leg (L.); lit. a straight pipe (made of bone)—*tubus*, a pipe. Tibiæ vocatæ quasi tubæ; sunt enim et longitudine et specie similes. Isid. 2 Orig. i. 110.

TIC. Neuralgia—Fr. *tic*, a convulsive movement—*ticq*, formerly *tique*, *ticquet*, *tiquet*, which Cotgrave defines “a disease which, on a suddaine stopping a horse’s breath, makes him to stop and stand still;” said to be derived from the sound made by a horse troubled with this disease in knocking his head against the manger.

TIDE, TYDE. Alternate rise and fall of the sea; lit. time, season, hour (Icel. *tith*, D. *tijd*, G. *zeit*)—r. of TIME, *q.v.*

TIFFIN, TIFFING. In India, a luncheon or slight repast between breakfast and dinner. Some derive the word from Hind. (Ar.) *tafannun*, amusement, relaxation, diversion—*fann*,

to be of a different kind; or from Chinese *ch'ih fan*, eat rice; but the word is rather from Grose's *tiffing*, which, among other meanings, signifies eating and drinking out of meal-times. Conf. obs. *tiff*, a draught of liquor, small beer; and our word *tiff*, to take off a draught. See Athen. 3 July 1886, p. 3, col. 3: rev. of Work by Yule.

TIME. Measure of duration—A.S. *tíma*, corrup. from L. *tempus*; lit. section, portion, division—Gr. *τεμνω*, to cut; “quia sit res, etsi materialiter continua, tamen formaliter discreta,” says Vossius. Conf. Fr. *temps*, direct from *tempus*.

TIN. The metal—A.S. *tin* (O.G. *zín*, *zien*, *zihn*; Sp. *estaño*, It. *stágno*)—L. *stagnum*, which no doubt originally meant tin as well standing water—*stannum*, tin—*sto*, to stand, because, in the furnaces, it first flows, and then stands still like water in ponds, says Pliny.

TINKER, TYNKER (prov. TINKLER). Mender of pots, kettles, &c. Dr. Johnson derives it from *tink*, because their way of proclaiming their trade is to beat a kettle, or because in their work they make a *tinkling* noise. The word is rather from Sco. *tink*, to rivet, a Roxburgh gipsy word.

TINY, TINE, TYNE (N. of Eng. TEENY). Very small—Icel. *teinn*, a twig. Conf. Cleasby, Icel.-Eng. Dict.

TIRO, TYRO. Beginner, novice; lit. newly-levied soldier, young soldier, recruit—L. *tiro*, *tyro*, id.; also name of the learned freedman of Cicero—*tero*, to rub, “quia se primum terit,” says Cicero; “hoc est, exercet,” adds Vossius.

TIT. Anything small; small horse or child—Fr. *petit*, lit. something so small that it must be sought—L. *petitus*—*peto*, to seek.

TITMOUSE, TITMOSE, TITMASE. Small perching bird of genus *Parus*; the tit or tomtit—*tit* small, *máse* a

mouse; like *G. meise*, Plat. *meese*, D. *mees*, from Gr. *μειος*, small; whence a form *μειοτερος*, in *Epigrammata Græca* (Kaibel, Berl. 1878), 588, 2. See TIT.

TOAD, TODE, TOODE, TADE. Reptile of genus *Bufo*—A.S. *tādige*, *tādie*—O. Sw. *tossa*, which Ihre, after referring to the derivation from Icel. *tad* (*tath?*), *stercus*, thinks to be from Gr. *τοξικον*, poison, because the toad was commonly thought to be a poisonous animal.

TOAST. In festivals, a person or topic in whose honour the guests all drink together; at first, perhaps, a lady. *Figaro*, 4 Aug. 1888, gives the following:—"A la cour d'Henri VIII., roi d'Angleterre, il était d'usage d'emplir une coupe d'eau du bain de la reine, pendant que celle-ci y était plongée, et de tremper dans la coupe une tranche de pain rôti (*toast*). Le roi buvait le premier, et passait la coupe à ses gentilhommes; le dernier mangeait la rôtie. C'était là ce qu'on appelait 'porter un toast.' Un jour, l'ambassadeur de France, ayant refusé de boire à la coupe, s'en excusa en disant au monarque Anglais, 'Sire, je laisse le liquide à vos gentilhommes, et, si votre majesté m'y autorise, je me réserverai le toast.' Or, le toast qui, ce jour-là, se trouvait dans la baignoire était Anne de Boleyn en personne. Henri VIII. trouva la repartie si galante et si spirituelle que, le lendemain, il envoya la Jarretiére à l'ambassadeur Français." See also anecdote in Skeat's *Etym. Dict.*; and *L'Intermédiaire des Chercheurs*.

TOBACCO, TABACCO, TOBAK, TOBAC. Plant for smoking; of genus *Nicotiana*—Sp. *tabáco*, properly name of the pipe used by the Indians of Guahani for smoking the plant called *cohiba*. Two last English forms of the word are from the Flemish. Conf. N. & Q. 7th S. iv. 412.

TOBOGAN, TOBOGGAN, TARBOGAN. Sledge drawn by dogs, used in travelling over snow in Canada, and by the Hudson's Bay Company; a sledge used for sliding down snow-covered slopes in Canada—Ind.-Amer. *odabagan*. Conf. Bartlett (Dict. Americanisms), and Scribner's Monthly for Aug. 1877, p. 523; Red River Exploring Expedition, vol. i. p. 84; and Montreal Cor. Provid. Journal, 2nd July, 1877.

TOIL, TOYLE. To labour, work at—A.S. *tilian*, to labour; earlier, to till, cultivate, plough. Conf. O.D. *teelen*, to till the ground

TOLL. A tax—A.S. *toll* (D. *tol*, Icel. *tollr*, Dan. *told*, O. Sw. *tull*, G. *zoll*, Anc. Brit. *toll*, *telonium*)—Low L. *toll*; also *telon*, *tolnetum*, *teloneum*, rendered "tributum de mercibus marinis circa littus acceptum" (L. *telonium*, toll-book); formed from Gr. *τελος*, tax, duty, toll; lit. fulfilment or completion of anything—*τελεω*, to complete, fulfil, accomplish.

TOMBOY. In sarcasm, a romping girl; properly, a rude, boisterous boy—A.S. *tumbere*, tumbler, dancer, player—*tumbian*, to tumble, dance, play the tumbler. See also Verstegan and Somner, under "Tumban."

TONGUE, TUNGE, TONGE. Organ of speech (*Latham*)—A.S. *tonge*—Dan. *tunge*, by change of *d* to *t* from L. *lingua*—*lingua*, for *linga*—*ligo*, to lick ("quâ *lingimus*," says Littleton; "nomen à *lingo*, quia unicum est linctus instrumentum," says Forcellini)—Gr. *λειχω*, to lick.

TONSILS. Two round glands on sides of basis of tongue—Fr. *tonsille*—L. *tonsillæ*, id.; according to Festus, dim. of *toles*, *tolles*, tumour in the fauces (waxing kernels, swellings of the almonds of the tongue," says Littleton)—*tollo*, "quo tollantur et tumeant," says Festus. But according

to Isidore *toles* is a Gaulish word. After all, *tonsillæ* may come from *tonsilis*, that may be cut or clipped—*tondeo*, to clip.

TOOL. In Kent, a clump of trees—W. *tool*, what is rounded, a tuft.

TOOL, TOL. Instrument for manual labour—A.S. *tool*, *tohl*, *tól* (Icel. pl. *tól*, *tóli*), from, or from r. of, Fr. *outil*, in O. Fr. found *oultil*, *oiltil*, *util*, *hotil*, *ostil*, *oustil*, *ustil*, *hustil*, every instrument of work used by artizans—*ustensile*—Low L. *utensile*—L. *utensilia*, id.—*utensilis*, useful—*utor*, to use, make use of.

TOOTH, TOTH. One of the small bones of the jaw used in eating—A.S. *tóth*—O.S. *tand*—L. *dens*, -*tis*—Skt. *danta*, *dat*, id.—*dā*, to cut.

TOP-GALLANT. Mast, rigging, and sail next above topmast; corru. of *top-garland*. See Cotton MSS.

TOPSY-TURVY. Upside down—top side the other way.

TOTEM. Family mark on coat-of-arms of the N. American Indians; corru. of Algonkin *dodaim*; properly name or symbol of a "clan" animal, signifying lit. that which particularly belongs to him.

TOY, TOIE. Plaything, bauble, gewgaw—O.D. *tooi*, ornament—*tooijen*, to adorn, attire,

TRAMWAY. Wooden or iron linear way for cars; originally *tram-road* and *dram-road*; so called because made of logs or beams—Prov. Eng. *tram* (Sco. *tram*, O. Sw. *trām*, *trum*, Low G. *traam*, O.H.G. *tram*, *dram*), a beam, bar—L. *trabem*—*trabes*, a beam, a timber.

TREACLE, TRIACLE. The spume that rises from sugar in process of refining; so called from resembling the

old compound which was believed to be capable of curing or preventing effects of poison, especially that of the serpent—Fr. *triacle*—L. *theriaca*—Gr. *θηριακα φαρμακα*, antidotes against bite of venomous animals—*θηριακος*, of wild or venomous beasts—*θηριον*, poisonous animal, reptile, serpent; lit. wild beast, dim. of *θηρ*, beast. Trench (English Past and Present, 10th ed. 292) says “Treacle, or triacle as Chaucer wrote it, was originally a Greek word, and wrapped up in itself the once popular belief (an anticipation, by the way, of homœopathy) that a confection of the viper’s flesh was the most potent antidote against the viper’s bite. Waller serves himself of this old legend, familiar enough in his time, for Milton speaks of the ‘soveran *treacle* of sound doctrine,’ while ‘Venice treacle,’ or ‘viper-wine,’ was a common name for a supposed antidote against all poisons; and he would say that regicides themselves began to be loyal, vipers not now yielding hurt any more, but rather a healing medicine for the old hurts which they themselves had inflicted. ‘*Treacle*,’ it may be observed, designating first this antidote, came next to designate any medicinal confection or sweet syrup, and lastly that particular syrup, *viz.* the sweet syrup of molasses, to which alone we restrict it now.” See also Acts xxviii. 4; Augustine (Epp. Pelag. iii. 7).

TRET. Allowance to purchasers for waste or refuse of a commodity—L. *trit*us, worn; or *atrit*us, rubbed or worn away; or formed from Sp. *tára* (word of Ar. origin), whence *tare* in *tare and tret*.

TRINKET, TRINQUET. Top-gallant, highest sail of a ship—Fr. *trinquette*, triangular sail, sort of lateen-sail—Sp. *trinquele*, fore-sail—*triquête*, dim. formed from L. *tres*, three.

TRIPE. Edible part of stomach of a ruminant animal

—Fr. *tripe* (O.D. *trüpen*, Sp. *trípa*, It. *tríppa*, id.; also an intestine)—Gr. *τρύπαω*, to bore, pierce through; because the *omasum*, i.e. the third stomach, like the rest of the intestine, seems as if it were perforated.

TROLLEY, TROLLY. Costermonger's name for a sort of narrow cart; also a railway truck that can be tilted over—W. *tròl*, small cart; lit. cylinder, roller—prefix *ty*; and *rhòl*, cylinder, roll.

TROUT. Delicate spotted fish inhabiting brooks and rapid streams—A.S. *truht* (Fr. *truite*, It. *tróta*, Sp. *trúcha*)—Low L. *trutta*, *trocta*, *trucla*—Gr. *τροκτης*, a sea fish (*αμια*) with sharp teeth; lit. devourer—*τρώγω*, to eat, devour. The trout is a very voracious fish.

TUMBLER. A glass without a foot—O. Sw. *tumlare* (D. *tumling*), so called because, after drinking, the ancient Northern nations used to roll their glasses round the table to show that they were empty (*gar-aus*, all out)—*tumla*, to roll. Conf. Ihre (Lex.) under *tumlare*; and see also Toller's Bosworth's Dict.

TUMP. Little hillock; in co. Hereford, a mound upon which buildings have once stood—W. *tump*, mound—Gr. *τρυβος*, mound of earth. Hence from *tump*, v. to *tump*, in gardening, to form a mass of earth or a hillock round a plant, as to *tump* teasel; *tumped*, surrounded with a hillock of earth; *tumping*, raising a mass of earth round a plant. Conf. N. & Q. 3rd S. vi. 498, 540.

TURMERIC. Root of an E. Indian plant, *Curcuma longa*, which affords a yellow powder, and is used both as a medicine and as a dye-stuff; properly *zurmeric*—Pers. *zur* yellow (lit. gold); *marich*, pepper.

TYRANT, TIRANT, TYRANNT. Cruel, despotic, and

severe master—O. Fr. *tyrant*—L. *tyranno*—*tyrannus*—Dor. *τυραννος*, one who had subverted liberties of a people and ruled by arbitrary power; originally a sovereign or prince; by change of κ to τ from *κοιραννος*, leader, chief, prince, ruler, master—*κυριος*, lord, head—*κυρος*, that which is principal or chief—*καρα*, the head.

U.

UDAL. Term applied to the right in land which prevailed in Northern Europe before introduction of the feudal system. Udal tenure still prevails in Orkney and Shetland. Cleasby renders Icel. *óthal*, nature, inborn quality, property; but the Icelandic word may be of Swedish origin. Conf. O. Sw. *od*, ancient, or *aud*, *oed*, possession; *all*, all; also *odaljord*, that which has been long in possession; *odalsmadr*, a man who possesses an ancient property; *odalboren*, one who has by birth possession of an ancient property; *odalby*, primitive and ancient village, *i.e.* one built by first inhabitants of a country, as distinguished from those erected in later times. Hence from *odal*, by inversion, Low L. *allodium* and *allodialis*, and our *allodial*. See also Jamieson's Scot. Dict.

ULLAGE. Unfilled part of a cask—O. Fr. *eullage*, action of filling that which is not full—*euillier*, to fill to the eye or bung-hole (*œuil*) of a cask. Conf. Fr. *œil*, trou, ouverture, bouton, bondon, grosse cheville de bois qui ferme la bonde, le trou d'une futaille, &c.

UMBRAGE. Offence, suspicion of injury—O. Fr. *taciturn*, suspicious, sombre (*ombrage*, obscure, hidden)—*umbbre*, shadow, appearance—L. *umbra* (found *humbra*), shadow—

Gr. *ομβρος*, shower of rain, because showers obscure the sun's light, says Isidore.

USHER, USSHER, USCHERE. One whose business is to introduce strangers, or walk before a person of high rank; lit. a door-keeper—O. Fr. *ussier*, *uissier*—*uis*, door, gate, opening, *entrée*—L. *ostium*, gate, door—*os*, opening; “quia ostium est os domûs,” says Vossius.

UTERUS. The womb (L.), which Riddle thinks from *uter*, a leather bottle; Vossius, from obs. Gr. *οδρος*, venter, uterus. But *uterus* comes rather, by dropping the *σ*, from Gr. *υστερα*, the womb, fem. of *υστερος*, later in respect to place, coming after—Skt. *ut-tara*; *as*, *ā*, *am*, later, following, later, posterior; lit. upper, higher, superior.

UVULA. Soft round body suspended from the palate over the glottis (L.), so called from its resemblance to a grape; dim. of *uva*, grape; lit. the moist thing—*uveo*, to grow or become moist. Hence, from *uva*, the uvea, or nervous coat of the eye, so called from resemblance in colour to an unripe grape.

V.

VACCINIUM. Genus of plants, N.O. Vaccinacæ; corrupted from *vakivθος*. See HYACINTH.

VAGINA. Canal leading from external orifice to womb (L.); lit. a sheath, scabbard; according to Vossius, for *vacina*—*vacare*, to be empty or void, and so “*i.q.* vacuum illud in quo gladius reconditur.” Isid. (18 Orig. 9, 2) says, from *bagina*, so called because the sword is carried (*bajuletur*) in it; and therefore, says Forcellini, *vagina* is quasi *bagina*, from *bajulo*.

VALERIAN. A plant whose root is used in epilepsy,

nervous complaints, and convulsive and hysterical diseases—Med. L. *valeriana*, so named from one Valerius, who first described it.

VALET. Waiting-servant. See VASSAL.

VAMOS, VAMOSE. To depart or go off quickly—Sp. *vámos*, let us go. Conf. N. & Q. 6th S. x. 428.

VAMPIRE, VAMPUR. “Pretended demon which delights in sucking human blood, and in animating bodies of dead persons, which, when dug up, are found florid and full of blood”—Fr. *vampire* (D. *vampyr*)—G. *vampyr*, *vampir*—Servian *wampir*, *wampira* (Pol. *wampir*, by corruption *upior*; Slovak *upior*, *upir*)—Hung. *vampir*, corrupted from *vad-ember*, a wild or ferocious man, rendered in French “le sauvage.” This is perhaps confirmed by Kiss Mihály, who renders *ogre* (a word also of Magyar origin) *vadember*.

VARLET. Scoundrel; lit. page or knight's follower; servant or attendant. See VASSAL.

VASSAL. Slave, low fellow; earlier, subject, dependant; lit. one who holds of a superior lord. The words *vassal*, *varlet*, *valet* are etymologically the same, viz. from Bret. *gwaz*, vassal (celui qui relève d'un seigneur, à cause d'un fief; sujet qui est sous la domination d'un roi, d'un souverain; serviteur, domestique, says Legonidec)—*gwâz*, *goaz*, man, in opposition to woman (W. *gwas*, youth, lad, page, servant), whence dim. GARÇON, *q.v.* This is confirmed by Bullet (*Recherches Historiques sur les Cartes à Jouer*, 1757, p. 61), who says that up to the 9th Century the Keltic word was applied to both domestics and *gens de guerre*. He adds, “Depuis ce temps il ne s'est pris que dans ce dernier sens jusqu'au règne de François I. On ne soudoyoit point autrefois ceux qui composoient les armées, ainsi qu'on le fait aujourd'hui. Le

prince ou le seigneur donnoit une terre ou fief à charge du service militaire. Celui qui, à raison de cette terre ou fief, étoit tenu de venir à l'armée, s'appeloit *vas* ou *vassal*. Comme il n'y avoit alors que ses vassaux qui portassent les armes, on les nomma aussi *milités*, guerriers. Lorsqu'on eût institué la chevalerie, on qualifia *chevaliers* ceux des *vassaux* qui l'avoient reçue; et on appela *vasselets*, *vaslets*, *valets*, *varlets*, *vallez*, les fils des *vassaux* des plus grands seigneurs, des souverains même, qui n'avoient pas encore été armés chevaliers. On donnait aussi à ces *valets* le nom d'écuyers, *scutarii*; parce qu'ils portoient l'écu ou bouclier du chevalier auquel ils s'attachoient, pour faire leurs premières armes. Dans les dernières armées du règne de Charles V., *varlet* ou *valet* se prenoit pour écuyer et pour domestique. Il conserva ces deux sens (Chronique de Petit Jehan de Saintré) sous Charles VI., sous Charles VII., et tant que durèrent les compagnies d'ordonnance formées par ce prince. Ce terme, à présent, ne signifie plus qu'un *serviteur*."

VAUDEVILLE. In the French theatre, a short piece whose dialogue is intermingled with light or comic songs; originally satirical ballads upon individuals or events, rhymed on a common or well-known air; so called from being first sung in the Vau-de-Vire, a valley of Normandy.

Le malin *vaudeville*, a nant de l'épigramme,
Brille de cet esprit dont s'afflige un bon cœur :
Sur l'aile des couplets vole le trait moqueur.

CHAUSSARD.

. Les *Vaux-de-Vire*,
Qui sentent le bon temps, nous font encore rire.

LA FRESNAYE-VAUQUELIN.

Bescherelle says, "Olivier Basselin, ouvrier foulon, de Vire, en Basse-Normandie, composait, vers 1450, des chansons

satiriques qui coururent bientôt le Val ou Vau-de-Vire, et qui, en s'étendant plus loin, en conservèrent le nom pendant un certain temps, au bout duquel l'étymologie fut oubliée, et le nom changé en celui de *vaudeville*." Conf. Basselin (Olivier), Vaux-de-Vire, ed. by Louis du Bois, Caen, &c. 1821, 8vo.; Ménage (Dict. Etym.); Dibdin's Tour in France, &c. Lond. 1829, vol. 1. p. 289, et sq.; Bescherelle (Dict. National, Paris, 1857); and my Verba Nominalia (Lond. 1866).

VEDETTE. A sentinel on horseback—Fr. *védette*, properly small lodge in a fortress for a soldier to see who passes by; sentry-box (*échauguette*)—It. *vedetta*—*vedère*, to see—L. *videre*. Conf. Littré, Bescherelle, Landais, Ménage.

VERBENA. Extensive genus of herbaceous plants—L. *verbena*, a bough or branch of laurel, olive, or myrtle used for crowning altars; for *herbena*—*herba bena*, i.q. *herba bona*, good herb. Conf. *verbenaca*, vervain, called also *hierabotanè*—Gr. *ἱερα βοτάνη*, sacred plant.

VEER. To allow a ship more cable, to turn or change—Fr. *virer*, to veer, tack about, turn, wind about (Provence *virar*, Sp. *birár*), to turn up and down; by not uncommon change of *g* to *v*, from L. *gyrare*, to turn in a circle—Gr. *γυρεω*, ib.—*γυρος*, a circle.

VENOM, VENIM, VENYM, VENYME. Poison—O. Fr. *venim*—L. *venenum*, according to Cicero so called because it goes quickly through the veins, "*quòd citò per venas eat*;" but *venenum* is rather a corruption of *belenum*, a herb with which the Gauls anointed their arrows—Gr. *βελεμνον*—*βελος*, a dart. Hence also It. *veléno*, O. Fr. *velin*. Conf. also *τοξικον*, poison for smearing arrows—*τοξον*, a bow; and see Isid. Orig. xii. 4; and Forcellini.

VERMUTH. The stimulating liquor—Fr. *vermouth*,

vermout—O.G. *wermut* (Francic *uuermot*)—r. of WORMWOOD, *q.v.*

VICE, VYCE. Course of action opposed to virtue—Fr. *vice*—L. *vitium* (in many MS. Codd. *bitium*), violation, hurt ; with prefixed digamma—Gr. *αἴτιον*, hurt, harm, injury, fault ; (noxa, culpa), lit. charge, accusation.

VICTIM. Person sacrificed to the selfishness of another ; lit. a sacrifice—L. *victima*, id., lit. an animal (*e.g.* a calf) offered in sacrifice on occasion of a great victory—*vinco*, to conquer, because sacrificed for conquered enemies. “ *Victima pro victis, hostia pro superandis* ” (Cathol. Dict.)

VILE. Base, mean, despicable—Fr. *vile*, f. of *vil*—L. *vilis*, *bilis*, cheap, common, abundant—r. of FOUL, *q.v.*

VINCULUM. A link. (L.)—*vincio*, to bind, tie up—*vicio*, to bind with twigs—Skt. *ve*, to weave, interweave, braid, plait.

VIOL. Ancient stringed instrument of same form as the violin, but larger, and of which there were three sorts—the treble, tenor, and base ; from *viôla*, generic name of all the family of bow instruments—r. of FIDDLE, *q.v.* Hence, from *viôla*, dim. *violino* ; whence our *violin*. Hence also It. augment. *violône*, great viola, whence dim. *violoncêllo*, sometimes abbreviated to *cello*.

VOIDEE-CUP.

And the King paused, but did not speak :

Then he called for the *voidée-cup*.

ROSSETTI, *King's Tragedy*.

Perhaps = doch-an-dorus or stirrup-cup. Conf. O. Fr. *vuid-pot*, *vodièrè*, tavern term ; *voidè*, *vuidè*, *vuydè*, empty.

L'ung secouru, l'autre aydé,

L'ung est chassé, l'autre *vuydé*.

Rog. de Collereye, p. 59.

See also La Curne de Sainte Pelaye, Dict. Hist. l'Ancien Lang. Franç. Par. 1875—82, 4°.

VOIDEN. To empty (*Chauc.*)—*void*, to empty—*void*, empty—O. Fr. *voide*.

VOLAPÜK. A universal phonetic language invented by Johann Martin Schleyer; from Volapük *vola*, gen. of *vol*, world, universe; *pük*, language, whence *pükat*, discourse, conference; *pükatel*, orator; *pükav*, linguistic philology; *püköfik*, eloquent, &c. &c. See Schleyer, Dict. Volapük-Français &c., Par. 1887.

VOLSELLA, VULSELLA. Pair of tweezers or nippers to pluck out hair by the roots—L. *volSELLa*, for *vulsella*, dim. of *vulsus*, plucked—*vellor*, to pluck.

VOMER. Small thin bone in median line forming partition between nostrils; so named from its close resemblance to a ploughshare—L. *vomer*, a ploughshare, so called because it casts up the earth—*vomo*, to throw up, vomit. Conf. Varro, v. 44, 31.

VOUSSOIR. Wedgelike stone or other matter forming one of the pieces of an arch—Fr. *voussoir*, perhaps another form of the architectural term *voussure*, which, according to Littré, supposes a verb *vousser*, *vosser* (found in Wallon), which, according to Scheler, represents a fictive form *vol-tiare*—*volutus* (rolled or rolling); whence *voûte*, arched ceiling.

VOYOL, VOYAL. Large rope used in raising an anchor when common method by messenger is insufficient; the block through which the messenger passes. Jal (Gloss. Naut.), under "Voyal," refers to messenger and viol, which he renders *tournevire* (*voyol*); and he thinks it may be from A.S. *wiold*, part. of *wealdan*, to govern, conduct.

VULGAR. Plebeian, suiting to the common people—

L. *vulgaris*, of or belonging to the great mass or multitude—
L. *vulgus*—r. of FOLK, *q.v.*

W.

WAR, WARRE, WERRE. Struggle between states by force of arms—A.S. *werre* (O.D. *werre*, O. Fr. *werre*, Mod. Fr. *guerre*)—O.G. *ger*, war, also missile, weapon (*gar*, weapon; *wer*, id.)—*weren*, to defend.

WART, WERT, WERTE, WRETE. Small horny excrescence of the skin—O.D. *warte*, *wratte* (A.S. *wearte*, Dan. *vorte*, Sw. *varta*, Icel. *varta*, G. *warze*, Fr. *verrue*)—L. *verruca*, var. derived from *verrunco*, to change a thing for the better; and *verro*, to pull away, make clear. “*Verruca à verrunco*, quia opera danda est, ut averruncetur,” *Vossius*; “à *verrunco*, quòd quæ supereminet averruncari debeant,” *Perottus*; “à *verrendo*, quòd quæ supereminet verri solent,” *Pliny*.

WASP, WASPE, WAPSE. Insect of genus *Vespa*, akin to the hornet—A.S. *wæpse*, *wesp* (D. *wesp*, G. *wespe*)—L. *vespa*, corrupt. from Gr. $\sigma\phi\eta\zeta$.

WATER. One of the so-called four elements—D. *water* (A.S. *water*, G. *wasser*), indirectly from Gr. $\upsilon\delta\omega\mu$ —Skt. *uda*, -am, water—*ud*, to flow or issue out.

WAYWODE, WAIWODE, VAIWODE. Name at first given to military commanders in various Slavonic countries, and afterwards to governors of towns and provinces—Slav. *voyna* war, *vodit* to lead. Conf. Pol. *wojna* war, *wódz* leader.

WAYZ-GOOSE, WAY-GOOSE. A printer's annual dinner or feast. It was formerly kept about Bartholomew-tide, and till the employer had given this feast the journeymen did not work by candlelight. The term (now usually shortened to Goose) is said to mean stubble-goose, from an

old word *wayz*, a bundle of straw, i.q. *waze*, a wreath of straw—O. Sw. *wase* (later *vase*, Icel. *vasi*), a sheaf, allied to *wass*, which Ihre renders “*arundo, quasi herba aquatilis*.” See also N. & Q. 2nd S. iv. 91, 192; 4th S. x. 120; also Timperley’s Dict. of Printers, 1839, quoting Moxon’s Mechanick Exercises, 1683.

WELKIN, WELKEN, WELKNE, WOLKNE. Visible regions of the air—A.S. *wolcen*, *wolcn* (G. *wolke*, D. *wolk*), air, sky, cloud, transp. of Gr. *αμυχλη*, mist, fog, cloudlike darkness.

WELL, WELLE. Spring, fount—A.S. *wella*, a spring (D. *wel*, Dan. *væld*, O. Sw. *källa*, O.G. *quell*)—*weallian* (Icel. *vella*), to well up; an imitative word.

WEST. The cardinal point of the compass—A.S. *west*—G. id.—O.G. *wese*, *wise*, going down, setting. Conf. L. *occiduus*, western; lit. going down, setting.

WHALE, WHAL, QUAL. Large aquatic mammal of order Cetacea—A.S. *hwæl*, *hwæl* (Icel. *hvalr*, Dan. *hval*, *hval-fisch*, D. *walvisch*, Platt. *wal*, *walfisk*, G. *wal*, *wallfisch*), O. Sw. *hwal*—apocope of L. *balæna*—Gr. *φαιλαίνα*—*φαιλαίνα*, a whale. Some Greek dictionaries give also *φαλη* for a whale, and *φαλλη* is found in MSS. of Lycophro, 394.

WHERRY, WHERRIE, WHYRRY. Small boat used on rivers for carrying passengers; the *oare* of our early writers—L. *oria*, *orya*, *horia*, small skiff.

WHIST. The game. Nares, under “Whist,” an exclamation enjoining silence, says, that “the name of *whist* is derived from this is known, I presume, to all who play or do not play. Dr. Johnson says, “whist, a game at cards, requiring close attention and silence, vulgarly pronounced *whisk*.” The same is said to differ but little from the old games

called Ruff and Honours, and Ruff and Trump. The names of these were afterwards changed to Whisk and Swabbers. Swift says, "the clergymen used to play at whisk and swabbers." Chatto (Orig. of Playing Cards, p. 161) says, "It was then [in the very beginning of the present century] played with what are called *swabbers*, which were possibly so termed because they who had certain cards in their hands were entitled to take up a share of the stake, independent of the general event of the game. The fortunate, therefore, clearing the board of the extraordinary stake, might be compared by seamen to the *swabbers* (or clearers of the deck), in which sense the term is still used." Again (p. 164), after referring to the common derivation of the term, Chatto says, "The name, however, appears more likely to have been a corruption of the older name of *Whisk*. As the game of Whisk and Swabbers was nearly the same as the still older game of Ruff and Honours, it would seem that the two former terms were merely the ludicrous synonyms of the latter, introduced perhaps about the time that Ruffs were going out of fashion, and when the Honours represented by the coat cards were at a discount. The fact that a game so interesting in itself should be so slighted, as it was by the higher orders, from the reign of Charles II. to that of George II., would seem to intimate that they were well aware of the ridicule intended to be conveyed by its popular name of Whisk and Swabbers. Looking at the conjunction of these terms, and considering their primary meaning, there can scarcely be a doubt that the former was the original of Whist, the name under which the game subsequently obtained an introduction to fashionable society, the Swabbers having been deposed, and the Honours restored. In playing the game, *swabbers* seems to have signi-

fied either the honours or the points gained through holding them. At the older game of Ruff and Honours *ruff* signified the trump. It would appear that, when the ruff was called a whisk, in ridicule of the ruff proper, the honours, or points gained through them, were, in concatenation accordingly, designated swabbers." Bailey renders *whisk* a brush made of osier twigs; also the sound of a switch; and a sort of neck-dress formerly worn by women. I may add that Roquefort gives *wiske* as a game of cards.

WHISTLE. Pipe to whistle with—A.S. *hwistle*, *whistle*—L. FISTULA, *q.v.*

WHITEBAIT. Small delicate fish, *Clupea alba*, fry of the herring; so named from its silvery white colour. Whether *bait* is here used in the sense of "food" or of "enticement to bite," is doubtful. Fishermen of the Southampton Water *say* whitebait may be caught there, but that the fish is of no use except as bait for whiting. Conf. N. & Q. 4th S. i. 222.

WHITING. The well-known small fish of the cod tribe, *Gadus merlangus*; so named from the pearly whiteness of its finny muscles. Cuvier describes it under *Harengale blanquette*, remarking that the fish is of most brilliant *silver-white* colour, and that its fins are pure white. The termination *ing* is here = to our *ish* in whitish. In Flanders the whiting is called *mange-tout*.

WHIT SUNDAY. Festival of Whitsuntide; properly Whitsun Day, first part of the day-name having been corrupted (like G. *Pfingst*, *Pfingsten*, Whitsuntide; Dan. *Pintse*, Corn. *Pencast*, id.) from Gr. πεντηκοστή, "the fiftieth," i.e. the fiftieth day after Easter. This is confirmed by Dr. John Mason Neale (Essays on Liturgiology, Lond. 1867, 2d ed. p. 524), who says, "*Whit Sunday*. It is curious that this

name should be so mistaken. It is neither *White Sunday* (for, in truth, the colour is *red*) nor *Huit Sunday*, as the eighth after Easter; but simply, by various corruptions of the German *Pfingsten*, the Danish *Pintse*, the various patois, *Pingsten*, *Whingsten*, &c., derived from *Pentecost*. The corruption is easy and plain enough: if more proof were wanted, note—1. That, as it is not Easter Sunday, but Easter Day, so it is not Whit Sunday, but Whitsun *Day*. 2. Although the barbarous corruptions of Whit Monday and Whit Tuesday are now in vogue (they do not occur in the Prayer Book), yet no one ventures to speak of Whit week, or Whit-tide, or Whit holidays, but Whitsun week (just as *Pfingsten woche*, in German), &c. If the derivations were from *White*, was it utterly impossible that the unmeaning syllable should here have got in? Who ever heard of Easter-sun week or Easter-sun holidays?" Further, in W. T. iv. 3, we read of Whitsun pastorals; and in K. H. V. ii. sc. 4, of Whitsun morris-dance; and we have also Whitsun ale and Whitsun farthings. Here note, that the Icelandic *Hvit-Drottings-dagr*, White Lord's day (*Dominica in Albi*), is a day altogether different from Whitsun Day; having reference to the first Sunday after Easter, which is called Low Sunday and Quasimodo Sunday. Conf. Dr. F. G. Lee's Glossary of Ecclesiastical Terms and Cleasby's Icelandic Dict.

WHITSUNTIDE. Feast of Pentecost; properly tide or time of Whitsun. See WHIT SUNDAY and TIDE.

WHOLE, HOLE. All, total, containing all—A.S. *hdl*—Gr. *olos*, whole, entire. See SOLE.

WHORE, HORE. Harlot—A.S. *hure*, id.—*hyre* reward, or *hyran* to hire. Conf. O.G. *hur*, Sw. & Dan. *hora*, O.D. *hoer*, harlot, from verbs signifying hire, or to hire oneself for

pay; L. *meretrix*, from *mereo*, to get, gain; *prostibulum*, from *prosto*, to sell oneself; Gr. *πορνῆ* from *πέρνημαι*, to sell; Goth. *kalkjo*, perhaps from *χαλκος*, brass. Plautus (Mil. Glorios. II. sc. 3) describes a harlot as “*quæ ipsa sese vendebat*.”

WICKET, WIKET. At cricket, three stakes fixed upright in the ground, and supporting a cross-piece or bale; orig. small gate—O. Fr. *wiket*—*guichet*, little gate—obs. *huisset* (*uisset*), dim. of *huis* for *uis*—r. of USHER, *q.v.*

WILLOW, WILOW, WILWE. Tree and shrub of genus *Salix*—A.S. *welig*, prefixed by *w*—Arcadian *ελικε*, so called from its remarkable flexibility; lit. winding, twisting—*ελικος*—*ελιζ*, a twist—*ελεω*, to turn round.

WINE. Fermented juice of grape—A.S. *wín*—L. *vinum*—Æol. Gr. *Φοινον*—*οινον* (*οινος*)—Heb. *יין*, *yayin*, id.—obs. *יין*, *javan*, bubbling up, being in a ferment.

WITH. The preposition—A.S. *with* (Sw. & Icel. *við*, Dan. *ved*, D. *met*, O.H.G. *miti*, G. *mit*)—*mith*, *mid*—Goth. *mith*, *mid*—Gr. *μετα*, with, in connection with, along with; lit. in the midst of (connected with, *μεσος*)—Skt. *madya*, middle, in the middle.

WITHERNAM. A Dutch scholiast asked the Admirable Crichton, “Are goods taken *in withernam* irreplevisable?” In law, *withernam* is a second or reciprocal distress because of goods or cattle that have been eloigned; counter-distress; a reprisal—A.S. *withern-name*, which Dr. Bosworth renders a taking away; but it rather means a contrary taking—*withern*, against, contrary to, opposite; *name*, taking or seizing (goods)—*nam*, took—*niman*, to take. For fuller definition of *withernam*, see the Law Dicts. of Tomlins, Wharton, and Bouvier.

WIZARD, WIZZARD, WISARD, WYSARD, WYSAR. Conjuror, magician, enchanter; corrupted from O.D. *waer-*

seggah (Mod. D. *waarzegger*), id.—*waer*, true ; *seggen*, to tell, tell fortunes, soothsay, foretell.

WOOL, WOOLLEN. See FLANNEL.

WORK. Toil, labour, employment—A.S. *worc*, *weorc*, *werc* (Icel. & Sw. *verk*, Dan. *værk*, Plat. *werk*, *wark*, O.H.G. *werch*, Franc. *wercho*)—Alem. *uuerk*—Æol. *ἔργον*—*εργον*—Ion. *εργω*, to do work.

WORLD. The universe, whole system of created things ; to the earth, a globe, the human inhabitants, the countries regions of it (*Richardson*)—A.S. *world*, *woruld*, *weorutd* (Icel. *veröld* ; O. Fries. *wrald*, *wrauld*, *warld*, *raul*, *ruald* ; O. Sw. *werld* ; Dan. *verdon*, a syncopated word with suffixed article ; D. *wereld* ; Alem. *uuerilt*, *uuerolt*, *uuerult*, *uorolt* ; Franc. *uuerolt*, *uorolt*, O.H.G. *wëralt*, *wërolt*, *wërelt*, *worald*, *wërlt*. Kilian derives *werelt* from *weren* (*währen*), to last, endure ; but Adelung considers such an idea too abstract. The primitive meaning of the Francic forms was *sæculum*, *ævum*, as appears by Otfrid, lib. i. cap. iv. 79 ; v. 79 ; and the secondary meaning *mundus*, as appears by lib. ii. cap. i. ab init. The Heb. עולם, *olam*, which signifies lit. hidden time, long eternity, perpetuity, is also used figuratively for “world,” whilst the Gaelic *saoghal* means var. world, life, existence, lifetime, an age, generation (from L. *seculum*). Wachter, after referring to Otfrid, renders the Francic word the age of man, the longest age of man, from *wer* man, *old* (*alt*) old ; Müller and Zancke render the O.H.G. forms *zeitalter du menschen* (i.e. the generation of man) and *zeitalter*, *seculum*, age (i.e. of the world. Junius also says that A.S. *weoruld* was first used to denote *seculum*, and subsequently *mundus* ; and that “the application was made from the unceasing motion and circumvolution of ages ;” and he derives it from “*wærl-an*,

bi-wærl-an, to pass; *ymb-wærlan*, to pass or go, or to turn round." Other suggestions as to etymology of the word are found in the works of Adelung, Frisch, Grimm, Leibnitz, Lescu, Lye, Minshew, Müller and Zancke, and Skinner.

WORMWOOD. Plant of genus *Artemisia*, having a bitter nauseous taste (*absinthium*)—A.S. *wermod*, *wormod*—O.G. *wërmuota* (Francic *uuermota*)—*wærmde*, warmth, heat—*wærmēn*, to make warm, on account of the warmth that it produces in the stomach.

WRASSE. Fish of genus *Labrus*, sometimes called old wife; eaten in many parts of Great Britain, but not to be recommended—W. *y wrach*; so named on account of its ugliness—*gwrach*, a withered old woman, a hag.

WRATH. Anger, fury, rage—A.S. *wrath*, *wræth* (Dan. *vrede*, Sw. *wrede*), angry, enraged—*wurath*, id.—L. *iratus*, angry, angered, enraged—p. of *irascor*—*ira*, anger, wrath, rage—Gr. *εἰς*, contention.

WYCH, WYCHE, WICH, WICHE enter into composition of names of places where salt is found, or where there are salt works, as in Droitwich, Nantwich. Nash (Hist. Worcester) thinks the word might be from *wi*, *wye* (say A.S. *wig*), holy, "the northern nations attributing great sacredness to waters impregnated with salt; but the word is rather from r. of *wich*, viz. A.S. *wic*, Norsk *vig*, primarily an abode, dwelling-place—L. *vicus*—Gr. *Folkos*—*οἶκος*, perhaps—Skt. *ves'a*. Sir J. A. Picton says, "the *vigs* or hamlets being usually in an inlet or bay, the term *vig* came to signify the bay as well as the hamlet; and then, these bays being afterwards used for the manufacture of salt from sea water, the term *vig*, *wick*, or *wych* was naturally associated with the place of production; and subsequently, when brine springs

were discovered inland, the familiar name of *wych*, identified with the salt manufacture, was applied to them, and the salt-pans were called *wych*-houses." Conf. N. & Q. 5th S. 11, 185, 249, 369; X. 87, 158, 317. Hence *bay salt*.

Y.

YANKEE. Popular name for the citizens of New England, but frequently applied to all the inhabitants of the United States. There are several suggestions as to the origin of the term. Thierry says it is a corruption of Jankin, dim. of John, nickname given to the English colonists by the Dutch settlers of New York. A writer in N. & Q. (1st S. v. 258) says, "When the New Colonies were first settled, the inhabitants were obliged to fight their way against many nations of Indians. They found but little difficulty in subduing them all except one tribe, who were known by the name of Yankos, which signifies invincible. The remains of this nation (agreeably to the Indian custom) transferred their name to their conquerors. For a while they were called Vankos, but, from a corruption common to names in all languages, they got in time the name of Yankee." Another writer, Mr. Bartlett, says the name Yankees is another spelling of Yenkees, Yengees, originally given by the Massachusetts Indians to the English colonists, being the nearest sound they could give for English. It was afterwards adopted by the Dutch on the Hudson, who applied the term in contempt to all the people of New England. This is perhaps the most reasonable suggestion as to the origin of the name. See New York Gazette, June 1, 1875; and Bartlett, Dict. of Americanisms.

YAWL, YAUL. Decked boat carrying two masts (*Latham*); small ship's boat usually rowed by four or six oars (*Webster*)—Dan. *jolle* (G. id., Sw. *julle*, Mod. Icel. *jula*, Gael. *geola*, O. Fr. *iole*, Mod. Fr. *yole*, It. *iola*)—L. *gaulus*, "a round merchant vessel"—Gr. γᾰνλος, id., a word of Phœnician or Syriac origin. Conf. Herod. iii. 136, sq.; Paula ex Fest. p. 96 (Müller); Gell. x. 25, 5. Hence, from *yawl*, jolly-boat, a sailor's corruption.

YEAR, YEER, YER. Period of 365 days—A.S. *gêar*, *gêr* (D. *jarr*, Dan. *aar*, Sw. *jår*, G. *jahr*)—Goth. *jer*—*era*, which Ihre shows was formerly used in Gallia Narbonensis for *annus*; perhaps from L. *æra*, an era or epoch from which time was reckoned; lit. a given number according to which a calculation is to be made; earlier, counters; pl. of *æs*, brass; or the Goth. word may come direct from Gr. *ωπος*, time generally, and so specifically a year. Conf. Plut. 2, 677 D.; Diod. i, 26; Coraës Heliod. 2, 314.

YEOMAN, YEMAN, ZEMAN, ZOMAN. Man of small freehold estate—A.S. *gemæne*, common, general—Goth. *gamains*—L. *communis*, common, public (conf. O.H.G. *gameine*, common; Francic *gemein*). Frederick Wm. IV. of Prussia, in April, 1847, granted a constitution to his people, the Diet to consist of three orders—1. Nobles; 2. Burghers or citizens; 3. *Gemeinde*, commons. Conf. Spelman and Verstegan.

YEW, YEWH, YOWE, EW, EWE, EUGH, IUW. The evergreen tree—A.S. *iw*. Wachter gives *eiben-baum*, the yew-tree, and thinks it was so called because used for making bows; and he renders *eibe* a bow. Hensch (Thes. Ling. et Sapient. German. p. 819) has also *eibe*, armbrust, arcubalista, scorio manualis; but I know of no other authority for such a word, and, looking to the character of the tree, the word

eiben has most probably been formed from O.H.G. *îwa*, the yew, from *ewe* (whence *ewrg*), everlasting—Goth. *aiw*—id. *du aiwa*, in perpetuum, John viii. 35)—L. *ævum*—r. of AGE, *q.v.* *Ivy* may be etymologically the same word as *yew*, inasmuch as one of the oldest G. forms of the word is *îwa*, and in Plat Deutsche it is *ewig*. See also the various forms of *ivy* and *yew* in Gotho-Teutonic, Keltic, and languages of Latin origin.

Z.

ZEPHYR. Soft gentle breeze—Fr. *zéphyr*—L. *zephyrus*—Gr. *ζephyρος*, west wind—*ζωη* life, *φέρω* to bear.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

ÆS. 1. Copper ore, copper; 2. Bronze (*Hunter*)—L. *æs*, var. brass, copper, steel, iron; also the unit of the coinage standard—*as*, piece of such brass, unity, unit—Tarentine *as*, unit, one, unity—Dor. *aïs*—Gr. *εἰς*, one.

APHIS. The vine-fretter or plant-louse, insect of genus Hemiptera; so called because, failing to discover sex of aphides, old authors concluded they were true hermaphrodites—r. of ANCHOVY, *q.v.* Conf. Dufresne under “Apis,” and the works of Leuwenhoek, Réaumur, Bonnet, Trembley, Buckton, and Sir Richard Owen.

ARGENT. Term used of the silvery colour on coats of arms; earlier, silvery-white, silver—Fr. *argent*—L. *argentum*, metath. of Skt. *rajata*, silver; lit. white, whitish, silver-coloured, silvery—*arj*, to shine, be white; allied to *rāj*, to shine, glitter.

AYAH. Add:—For L. *adjuto*—*adjutus*, read *adjuta*, f. of *adjutus*. *Ayā* is found in Hindūstānī, but it has most probably been borrowed from the Portuguese.

BLARNEY. Flattering speech. “*Blarneyed* the landlord” (*Irving*). Some derive the word from Fr. *baliverne*, idle talk or story, whence *baliverner*, to trifle, tell idle stories; but the term was without doubt derived from the blarney stone built into the wall of an old castle in the village of Blarney, near Cork, according to Carlisle situated on the river (rivulet?) of the same name. But here is one of the few instances of a river having been named from a place, for the village name is found written *Blárna*, which is a dim. of *blár*, a field. Conf. Gael. *blàran*, dim. of *blár*, *blàir*, a plain, field, a green.

BODY. Material substance of an animal—A.S. *bodig*—W. *bod*, a being or existence.

BOOBY. Dull, heavy, stupid fellow—Gr. *βουπαις*, big boy—*βov*, in compos. great—*βovs*, ox; *παις*, boy.

BRACH. In Shak. a kind of hound—*brache*—O. Fr. *brache*—*braque*, kind of short-tailed setting-dog (D. *brak*, bloodhound; G. *brack*, O.H.G. *bracco*, It. *brácco*, Low L. *braccus*, *bracchus*, *brachus*, Sco. *rache*, bitch; Eng. *rach*, A.S. *ræcc*)—Sw. *racka*, bitch—*raka*, to run after, rove about.

BUSS, BUS. A kiss; according to some from L. *basium*, which White and Riddle say is for *savium*, from *suavium*, a kiss, love-kiss; lit. the sweet or delightful thing, and so from *suavis*, sweet; but Eng. *bus*, Sw. *puss*, L. *basium*, as well as Ar. *baws* and P. *bos*, are all probably imitative words.

CALTHA. Genus of herbaceous plants belonging to the

Ranunculaceæ—L. *caltha* (*calthum*), so called on account of the resemblance of the corolla to a basket—*calathus*, wicker basket—Gr. *καλαθος*, vase-shaped basket.

CARTILAGE. Gristle (Fr.)—L. *cartilago*, gristle, *e.g.* in the human body, for *carnilago*—*carni*—*caro*, flesh, with a termination = like to.

CEREBELLUM. Portion of brain beneath posterior lobes of *cerebrum* (L.); dim. of *cerebrum*, the brain; lit. that which is carried in the head or skull—Gr. *καρα*, head—Skt. *siras* (orig. *saras*), id.

CHAPE. Transverse guard of a sword for protection to hand; metal tip or case that strengthens end of scabbard or termination of a belt or girdle.

“And the practice in the *chape* of his dagger.”

A.'s W. iv. 3.

—Sp. *chápa*, thin metal plate which serves to strengthen or adorn work it covers. Hence, “As an old rusty sword ta'en out of the town armoury, with a broken hilt, and *chapeless*.” T. of Shrew, iii. 1.

CHARADE. Add:—Others say it had its name from the idler who invented it. See Encyc. Perthensis.

CLAW, CLAWE, CLAU, CLAUWE, CLEE, CLOWE. Sharp-hooked nail of a bird or beast—A.S. *claw* (D. *klaauw*, Dan. & Sw. *klo*, Icel. *kló*, G. *klaue*), properly nail of a fowl's foot—L. *clavus*, a nail, said to be from *claudio*, to shut or fasten; but more probably from *clavis*, a key, because it fixes into (anything) like a key to a lock.

CLAY, CLAI, CLEI, CLEY. The unctuous and tenacious earth so called—A.S. *clæg* (D. *klei*, Fries. *klai*, Dan. *clæg*); by dropping first letter, and change of *t* to *g*, from

L. *lutum*, clay; lit. mud, mire. Conf. river-name Clay, for Lay, from W. *lli*, a stream.

CLUB, CLUBBE, CLOBB, CLOBBE. Heavy staff or stick—Dan. *klub* (Icel. *klubba*, Sw. *klub*)—L. *clava*, club, baton, so called because like to knotted branch (of a tree)—Æol. *κλαβα*—Gr. accus. *κλαδα*—*κλαδος*—young branch (of a tree)—*κλαω*, to break off (a young shoot).

CODLING, CODLIN. See COD and LING.

COLLOGUE. To converse or confer confidentially, especially with evil intentions (an old word)—L. *colloquor*, to talk together, converse, hold a conversation—*con* for *cum*, with; *loquor*, to talk.

COMPRADOR. In China, native trader managing for European merchants or residents; agent—Ptg. *compradôr*, buyer, purchaser, chapman, purveyor—*comprâr*, to buy, purchase, get, procure for money.

CONUNDRUM. Add:—Perhaps the most probable suggestion is that from *conning-drum*.

CORRIDOR. Gallery or passage round a quadrangle, leading to the several chambers connected with it (Fr.)—It. *corridôre*—*córrere*, to run, in sense of *to go*—L. *currere*, to run. Conf. Targumic *רהיט*, *rahîṭ*, rendered, ædificium quod sit in domibus altis ad currendum de unâ domo ad alteram—*rahat*, to run. See also Pagninus (Santes) Epit. Thes. Ling. Sanct. Lvgd. Bat. 1588.

CRATE. Large wicker case for crockery—L. *crates*, wicker-work, hurdle; lit. that which is tied—Skt. *srath*, to tie.

DECOY. At second line, before *duck*, insert, id.—*ende*; and at end add, conf. A.S. *aned*, a duck, drake; Low L. *aneta*, id.; O. Fr. *anete*, *anede*, *anctte*, *annette*, a female duck.

See also D. *lok-end*, a decoy; *endvogel*, a duck; lit. a duck bird.

DESPOT. Irresponsible ruler or sovereign—Fr. *despote*—Low L. *despotus*—Gr. *δεσποτης*, master, lord—Skt. *dēs*, country, district, place, region, vernac. of *desa*; *pāti*, is, master, owner, lord, governor, ruler, sovereign.

DOILEY, DOILY, DOYLEY, DOYLY. Small napkin used at dessert; formerly a sort of woollen stuff named after Doyley, first maker, who lately resided at 346, Strand. See my Verba Nominalia, Lond. 1866.

DRAKE, DRICK. Male duck; aphæresis of O.G. *enterich* (Icel. *andriki*—Dan. *andrika*, Sw. *anddrake*)—*ente* duck (r. of *de* in DECOY, *q.v.*), *reich* leader; lit. rich, powerful. Wachter renders *entereich*, *anterich*, “masculus inter anates, propriè ductor anatum.”

DRAY. Car on which beer is carried—L. *traha*, *trahea*, vehicle without wheels, drag, sledge; lit. a dragged thing—*traho*, to draw.

DRINK. Add:—Conf. It. *trinindre*, to drink, quaff, tope, carouse; *trínca*, a drunkard; Fr. *tringuons*, let us drink together.

FAY. In shipbuilding, to fit any two pieces of wood so as to join close and fair together. The plank is said to *foy* to the timbers when it lies so close to them that there shall be no perceptible space between them. Corrup. from *fadge*, to come close, to fit—A.S. *fegan*, to join, unite, fit together.

FIDDLE. Read *σφιδες* for *σφιδαι*.

FIR. Tree of genus Pinus—A.S. *furh* (G. *föhre*, Dan. *fyr*)—O. Sw. *fure*, *furo*, id.—*fyr*, fire, because it soon takes fire.

FLACCID. Limp—Fr. *flaccide*—L. *flaccidus*, hanging down, drooping, flabby, feeble, languid—*flaccus*, loose, flagging, with ears hanging down—*βλακικος*, lazy, stupid; or its r. *βλαξ*, -κος, lit. slack (in body and mind).

FOIN, FOYN, FOOYNE. Polecat, fitchet—O. Fr. *foine*, *foyn*, *foyne*, *fooyne*, *faine* (Wallon *fawine*, Cat. *fagina*, Sp. *fuina*, Ptg. *foinha*)—L. *faginus*, of beech, because, says Bochart, this animal delights in beech-trees; and Littré adds, the polecat is also called “marten of the beech-trees (*fagus*, a beech-tree). Hence *foins*, sort of fur taken from a weasel or ferret.

FOUL. Filthy, nasty—A.S. *fúl* (Dan. *fuul*, Sw. *ful*)—Goth. *fuls*—Gr. *φauλος*, base, mean, vile.

GALINGALE, GALANGALE, GALANGAL, CALINGALE. Aromatic root of the rush *Cyperus*, used as a drug, and as a seasoning for dishes—O. Fr. *galingal*—Ar. *خولنجان*, *khūlinjān*, Pers. *khulanjān* (in Karnáta and Maráthí *culanjān*, in Hindí *culinjan*, *culājan*, in Hindūstānī *kholinjān*)—Skt. *kulanjana*, *kulanja*, the plant *Alpinia galanga*. It is also called in Skt. *gandha-mūla*, fragrant root. But conf. Malay name *lañgkwe*, *lañgwas*, and *lañgkā*, a name for Ceylon.

GAMMADION. Sacred symbol properly pertaining to the Eastern Church; compounded of letter gamma several times repeated. It was used very frequently in decorations of the Greek Church, as also occasionally of our own. In after times this symbol retained an heraldic charge, and was known as the Fylfot—Gr. *γαμματιον*—dim. of *γάμμα*. See Archæol. Jour. iv. 68.

GANNET, GANET, GANTE. The Solan goose—A.S. *ganot*, like O.D. *gent*, O.H.G. *ganze*—r. of GOOSE, *q.v.*

GOBLET. Kind of cup or drinking vessel without a

handle—Fr. *gobelet*, dim. of O. Fr. *gobel*, cup—Gr. *κυπελλον*, cup, bowl, dim. of *κυπη*, for *κυμβη*. Conf. Skt. *kumbha*, as, jar, pitcher, water-pot, ewer.

GONDOLA. Small Venetian boat; It. *gondola*; by change of *c* to *g*, and *b* to *d*, from L. *cymbula*, little boat, skiff; dim. of *cymba*—Gr. *κυμβη*, boat—*κυμβος*, cavity. Hence also, from *cymba*, It. *gonda*, rendered “*sorta di barca*.”

GOOD, GODE, Deserving of approbation generally—A.S. *gód* (D. *goed*, Dan. & Sw. *god*)—Goth. *gods*, corrupted from Gr. *α-γαθ-ος*, id.; from a word *γαθος*, preceded by euphonic *α*—*γαθεω*, *γηθεω*, to rejoice.

GOSLING. See GOOSE and LING.

HAG. Add:—Conf. also It. *fitonissa*, *fitonessa*, divineress, sorceress, witch; L. *saga*, wise woman, sorceress, witch, hag.

HARE LIP. The congenital malformation; so called from lip being split or divided into two parts, like lip of hare.

HARLOT. Add:—Tommaseo (Diz. de la Ling. Ital.) thinks Arlótto or Arlétto may have been derived from the French town of Arles, where the overflowing of the Rhone renders the people poor and coarse. “Arlotto, prov. Arlotz, in orig. Pitocco; forse da Arles, dove il Rhodano, stagnando, faceva povera e grossolana la gente.” “Per unità fatto nome di battesimo, come Guittone, e sim.” “Pievano Arlotto, del secolo xv., fatto proverbiale per le sue facezie; è titolo d’un giornale che sberlava certi Arlótti e Arlecchini.”

HOGO, HOGOO. High savour, relish (*obs.*)—Fr. *haut goût*, for *haut goust*.

IBIS. Kind of stork (L.)—Gr. *ιβις*, the Abou Hannes of

Bruce; beautiful scarlet bird of stork kind, corrup. from Ar. أبو يوحنا, *Abū Yuhanna*, Father John. The Arabs also call it *Abū Minjal*, Father Sickle. The Coptic names are *uoure*, *nouri*.

IMPEDIMENT. Add :—Conf. ἐμποδίζω, to impede, obstruct, entangle; lit. to entangle the feet, to fetter (Herod. iv. 60)—ἐμποδον, a fetter. See also Littleton's Lat. Dict.

JANISSARY, JANIZARY. Soldier of Turkish foot guards—Turk. *yeñicheri*, new militia or army—*yeñi* (—Uigur *yenghi*), new; *cheri*, militia, army (—Uigur *tscherik*, war leader, warrior).

LABYRINTH. A confused arrangement of paths or passages leading nowhere; the best authenticated one being in a temple at Arsinoë, near Lake Mœris, in Egypt—Gr. λαβυρινθος, for which three etymologies have been suggested—*viz.* one from the Greek, which is improbable, and two from the Egyptian. According to Bunsen, the labyrinth at Arsinoë had its name from Mares (the Mares of Eratosthenes, popular pronunciation of *Ra(n)-ma* = *Mara*, for, says he, the Egyptian name was *Ra-Marês*, the gate (habitation, *i.e.* tomb) of Mares, which became *La-marês*, *La-barês*. But this does not account for the termination *υθος*. Brugsch derives the name from Egypt. *Rape-ro-hunt*, or *Lape-ro-hunt*, “the temple at the sluice of the canal;” which is compounded of Saludic *rape*, temple; Coptic *ro*, door, mouth; *hunt*, canal.

LEMON. For *limonde* read *limande*. Littré derives *limande* from L. *lima*, a file, on account of the roughness of the skin. The fish is called in Rondeletius (319), and in Gesner, pisc. (665), *passer asper*, *sive squamosus*.

LIGHT (as to weight)—A.S. *leóht*—Goth. *leihts*, corrupt. from L. *levis*—Gr. $\lambda\epsilon\iota^F\omicron\varsigma$ — $\lambda\epsilon\iota\omicron\varsigma$, smooth to the touch. Conf. LARBOARD.

MANCHET, MANCHEAT, MAINCHET. Small loaf of fine bread; orig. bought bread, in contradistinction to that of a coarser quality usually baked at home—O. Fr. *michette*, dim. of *miche*, small loaf, round loaf. Conf. Flem. *micke*, rendered pain de froment, large et épais; D. *mik*, farine de seigle. In some manors in England *miches* or white loaves were formerly paid in lieu of rent.

MERLE. Add:—In the Languedoc, at Marseilles and Nice, *merle bleu*, *merle de roche*, are called passa solitari, soulitari, soulitaria.

MISTLETOE, MISLETOE, MISSELTOE, MISELTOE, MISSELDEN, MISSELDINE. Parasitic plant of genus *Viscum*—A.S. *misteltán* (G., Sw., & D. *mistel*, in Dan. also *mistelteen*)—Icel. *mistilteinn*, the mistle-twig, the fatal twig by which Balder, the white-sun god, was slain (Völuspá 36 seq.; and the Legend in Edda, 36, 37), says Cleasby. The first part of the word in the Gotho-Teutonic languages has been formed from L. *viscum*, mistletoe, birdlime—Æol. $\beta\iota\varsigma\kappa\omicron\varsigma$ —Gr. $\iota\acute{\xi}\omicron\varsigma$, the mistletoe, the mistletoe-berry, birdlime prepared therefrom, any sticky substance. The last part, Icel. *teinn* (A.S. *tán*, Dan. *teen*), comes through Goth. *tains*, from O. Scythic *tenus*, little twig.

MOUNT. Add:—Through A.S. *munt*.

OLD (as to years). A.S. *eald* (D. *oud*, G. *alt*)—Goth. *althais*—L. *altus*, old, ancient, remote; earlier, high; lit. grown or become great by nourishment, support, care, &c.—

alo, to support, maintain. Conf. *altum*, vetus, antiquum (*Nonius Marcellus*); *altus*, ab *alendo* dictus (*Festus*).

RADEVORE.

“ This woful lady ylerned had in yowth,
So that she werken and embrowden kowthe,
And weven in stolen the *radevore*,
As hit of wymmen hath be woved yore.

CHAUCER, *Legende of Goode Women*, 124.

Speght makes two words of *radevore*, and renders it tapestry, loom work. Cowel says “*radevore*, *i.e.* tapestry, such as is usually hanged in a small house—Sax. *rad*, consilium (council); *fore*, ante (before).” Skinner gives “*Radevore*, exp. tapistry or loom work, sc. ille tapes vel illa tapetis species quæ in senatu ornamenti gratiâ proponi solet; à Belg. *raed*, Teut. *rath*, A.S. *rad*, *rede*, *ræde*, consilium, senatus; et Belg. *wore*, Teut. *wor*, A.S. *fore*, ante.” It has also been suggested that first part of the word might be from Fr. *ras*, name of several stuffs, and last part from name of a town; conf. *ras de Chalons*, *ras de Gennes*, *ras de St. Maur*. There is a town in Languedoc called *La Vaur*; *Lavaur* in *Dordogne*; and *Lavaur* in *Tarn*. “*Fabr. de bonneterie, filature de coton et de soie, teintureries, minoteries.*” In a review of Chaucer in *Edin. Rev.* for July, 1870, p. 44, the writer says, “If not two separate words according to the printing of the early folios, *rade vore* is a compound, and Mr. Morris is, we believe, the first who has offered any rational explanation of either term or part of the phrase. In his glossary he gives as the meaning of *rade vore*, ‘striped stuff, tapestry;’ and this, though unsupported, is certainly a probable conjecture, for, as Ritson points out, *reied* was used for ‘striped cloth of divers colours.

No one has, however, ever attempted to explain the other word or part of the compound, *vore*. The word is, we believe, entirely unknown both to editors of Chaucer and to our English lexicographers. Nevertheless, though wholly overlooked, *vore* does exist in the language, and has precisely the meaning which the context here requires. It is familiarly used in the 17th Century for print or pattern, and no doubt it existed in Chaucer's day in the same sense. The following passage from Bateman's translation of Glanville will illustrate both the existence and meaning of the word:—'By the opinion of the common people, the circle Galaxias is the *vore* of the passing of the sun, that the sun leaveth after him when he passeth in that circle. But Aristotle sayth that this is false, for, if Galaxias were of the *imprinting* of the passage of the sun, then must this *printing* be in the signes, in the which the sunne passeth with other moveable starres.' Again, the word is used for the print of the finger after the pressure has been removed. Referring to an imposthume, the writer says, 'And, if thou thrustest thy finger thereupon, it *denteth* in, for the running matter withdraweth, and letteth not the finger to enter, and then in the middle is a pit, as it were the *vore* of an hole; and when the finger is away the matter cometh againe, and filleth all the place.' In these passages it will be seen that *vore* is exactly equivalent to print, impress, or pattern; and the interpretation of *rade vore* would thus be striped print, or figured pattern, which, it need scarcely be added, is just the sense required. The meaning of the line would thus be to weave in the loom the figured pattern." Roquefort (Supp.) gives "*vore*, allée, passage;" citing Grand Registre de l'hostel de ville de Douai, coté N, fol. 87, V^o. "Et fut devisé expressement que ladite *vore* se feroit au deseure de la rivière de trois

à quatre piés de largue, et à durer ledicte *vore*, tante que ladite demiselle sera vivans, 10 Mars 1435." Bosworth (A.S. Dict.) has *fær, fer, for*, journey, way, going, going together, assembly, meeting; *fore*, access, journey, going together, an assembly, a sign; and Coleridge's Glossary gives *fore* = track (A.S. *för*). Again, Diez translates *vore*, orlo, which doubtless refers to It. *orlo*, a hem, selvage, edge; and one of the meanings of selvage is a woven border, or a border of close work; if so, the rendering "striped border" might not be far from the mark.

RAUNING POLLACK. A name given to the adult coalfish by Cornish fisherman; so called on account of its voracity; corrup. of *ravening*, from *raven*, to eat with voracity. Conf. Yarrell, Brit. Fishes, i. 556.

RUPEE. The silver coin in use in British India, nearly 2s.—Hind. *rupiya*—Skt. *rūpiya*, stamped coin, silver or gold bearing a stamp or impression; lit. wrought silver; primarily, having a beautiful form or appearance—*rūp*, to form, mould, model.

SHAD, SHADDE. A fish resembling the herring, except in size, and sometimes called mother herring—A.S. *sceadda* (Ir. *sgadan*, a herring)—r. of SKATE, *q.v.*

SKATE, SCATE, SKEAT. The fish—Norweg. *skata* (Icel. id., Ir. *sgat*)—L. *squatulus* (dim. *squatina*); syncopated from *squamatus*, scaly so called because it has a rough skin—*squama*, scale. Conf. G. *πῡνη* rendered *squatina*; properly shark with a rough skin, so called because the skin is used for polishing wood and marble; lit. a file or rasp.

TASSEL. Hanging tuft of silk &c.—G. *zottel*, woollen

flocks, shaggy tufted wool—dim. of *zotte*, shag, rag, tuft of hair.

TEA, TEE, CHA, CHAU. Prepared leaves of *Thea sinensis*; the infusion—Chin. *cha*, tea, the infusion. Hence BOHEA, from *Woo-e*, name of the hills in Füh Këen, where the plant grows, and whence black tea is chiefly brought; CHOOCHA, aphæresis of *chinchoo-cha*, pearl tea—*chinchoo*, a pearl; CONGOU, from *kung foo*, work, so called because it requires much labour in cultivation or preparation; HOWQUA, named after a celebrated Hong merchant; HYSON, from *he chun*, blooming spring; ПЕКОЕ, from *pîh haou*, white down (*haou*, long, soft, small, pointed hair or down); POUCHONG, so called from being folded up in paper parcels, from *paou*, to unfold; *chung* for *chun*, a bundle, or from *che*, paper; SOUCHONG, from *seaou chung*, said to mean little sprouts, from *seaou*, &c.

TOPAZ. The precious stone—L. *topazos*, *topazon*, *topazion*—Gr. *τοπαζιος*, sc. *λιθος*; so called from having been formerly found in isle of Topazos in the Red Sea, according to Pliny, on authority of King Juba, situate 300 stadia from the mainland of Africa. In Dr. Wm. Smith's Atlas of Ancient Geography it is placed between isles Ophiodes and Agathonis, but according to Diodorus Siculus the original name of Topazos was Ophiodes. Ptolemy says the isle had its name from a promontory (*ακρον*) called *βαζιον*, according to Jablonski prefixed by Coptic *tap* = cornu. The latter writes the name in Roman character *Tap-badseini*; in Coptic *Tap-Abagēini* or *Tap-Bagēnini*. Conf. Strabo, b. xvi. c. iv. s. 6; Plin. xxxvii. 8; in. s. 32; Diod. Sic. iii. 39; Ptolem. 4, 5, et 8; Stephanus Byz. de Urbibus etc. Fragm. L. Dind.; Fosterus Mantiss. Egypt. p. 121, sq.; Jablonski Panth. Egypt. pars. 1, 1750.

TRAFFIC. To trade, barter, carry on commerce—Fr. *trafiquer*—It. *traficàre* (Sp. *traficár*, *trafagár*)—Low L. *traffigare*, to carry on business—*transfegar*, to pass over the sea; corrupted from L. *transfretare*, id.—*trans*, across, over, beyond; *fretum*, the sea; lit. a strait.

WEASEL, WEASELL, WESEL, WESELE, WEESEL, WEESELL. The carnivorous animal—A.S. *wesle* (Dan. *væsel*, Sw. *wessla*, Icel. *vísla*, O.G. *wisel*, Low L. *visela*), said to have been named from slight hissing sound which it emits; but the word has more probably been corrupted, by change of *m* to *v*, and *v* to *w*, from L. *mustela*, id.; an augment. formed from *mus*, a mouse. Conf. Lorraine word *moteile*, Romance *mostéla*, Catalan *mostéla*, *mustéla*, Sp. *mustéla*, It. *mustélla*. For other suggestions as to the etymology see Junius, Minshew, and Wachter.

WHERRY. At end add:—Small coasting-boat—L. *ora*, shore, coast; or Gr. *opios*, relating to boundaries. *Horia* and *oria* are found in Plautus, Rud. iv. 2, 1, and iv. 3, 81; and *horiola* and *oriola* in Trin. iv. 2, 100. See also Gellius, lib. x. line 25 et seq.

THE END.

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